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ENGLISH POLITICS.

THE SITUATION AND PROSPECTS.

THE QUEEN AND THE CONSERVATIVES—THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT—A TRANSITION PERIOD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 19, 1873.

The Conservatives have just been stirred up to great wrath by a casual remark which was dropped by the young Duke of St. Albans at a dinner of the Liberal Party at Nottingham. The Duke happened to say, in proposing the Queen's health, that "her earlier impressions were guided by the great Liberal leader of the day, Lord Melbourne, and that she was presumed never to have forgotten the principles and the party of her teacher." About the fact of Lord Melbourne having been the Queen's political dry-nurse when she came to the throne, there can of course be no dispute, for that is so much history. And it is also well known that she sided very strongly with the Whigs, and was at first disposed to defy Sir Robert Peel when he insisted that the ladies of the royal household must be Tories as well as the Ministers. Indeed the Queen has herself recorded the incidents of the celebrated bedchamber dispute in her *Life of the Prince Consort*, and has expressed her regret for the keen partisanship which she then displayed. The sting of the Duke of St. Albans' remark lies in his assertion that the Queen is still disposed to identify herself with the Liberals as a party. The Duke, I should mention, has always from boyhood been a favorite with her Majesty, is an intimate friend and companion of the Prince of Wales, and has lived a great deal behind the scenes at court. He married a daughter of the late Gen. Grey, the Queen's Private Secretary. It is obvious that anything he might say in regard to her Majesty's private opinions might be supposed to have more weight, from his opportunities of knowledge, than a similar observation from any ordinary person. There can be no doubt that it was extremely indiscreet and improper to attempt to connect the Sovereign in any way with a party demonstration; and it was also unjust to her Majesty, who has always been spoken of by Liberals and Conservatives alike as the most constitutional of rulers. It is quite true, I believe, that the Queen does rather lean to the Liberal side in politics, so far as her personal views are concerned; and Lord Melbourne's early influence in this respect was confirmed by that of the Prince Consort. The Prince was extremely broad and liberal in Church matters, and he was also in favor of a considerable extension of popular power. He looked upon the people as a useful check on the domination of the aristocratic classes, who were somewhat cold to him, and whom he greatly disliked. He had no sympathy, however, with the course of Continental Liberalism, and had constant difficulties with Lord Palmerston in consequence. But whatever may be the Queen's private opinions, it is only fair to say that she is scrupulously careful to hold an even balance between contending parties. Indeed, as things are now managed, it is exceedingly little that she could do if she tried. At the last political crisis, for example, all she had to do was to receive letters from Mr. Gladstone and hand them to Mr. Disraeli, and letters from Mr. Disraeli and hand them to Mr. Gladstone. Except for the form of the thing, the two statesmen might just as well have corresponded with each other through the post. Notwithstanding all this, the Conservatives profess to be highly indignant at the Duke of St. Albans' declaration, and the Duke of Richmond is to call him to account for it in the House of Lords on Monday night.

DECLINE OF THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT.

The Gladstone Government would seem to be gradually falling to pieces like a mouse under an air-pump, from the gradual exhaustion of the atmosphere. The Government suffers not so much because it is attacked, as because there is no support to hold it together. It is regarded with general indifference and contempt. Every few days it is beaten, or almost beaten, in the House of Commons, and there is hardly any subject on which it can command a steady following. It is true that it has, in the main, carried its point about the Education act, but this has been a wound in its own flank. It has overcome a section of its own party in the Dissenters by the help of the Opposition, and triumphs of this kind are apt to be as disastrous as defeat. It was always supposed that financial economy and exact administration were among the strong points of the Ministry, but recent disclosures have been extremely damaging to them on these points. The army and navy estimates, which were cut down ruthlessly in the first instance, have been gradually springing up again; and stores which ought to have been regularly kept up have now had to be procured at enormously enhanced prices. The plan of the Government was simply to go on with the stores, prudently accumulated by their predecessors, without replenishing them. The post-office scandal has shown that a subordinate officer may spend vast sums of public money at his own discretion, without the consent or even knowledge of the Treasury. No doubt, as it has happened, the money has been all spent on the public service, but if Scudamore had taken it into his head to put the money into his own pocket, there would really have been nothing to prevent him. The inquiry into the Zanzibar postal contract has also brought to light another example of the confusion and carelessness which prevail in the management of departmental business—the officials all pulling different ways without concert, consultation, or central control. The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not know that the post-office people thought the bargain a bad one, and the Secretary of the Treasury was kept in happy ignorance of the whole affair.

A BAD PLIGHT.

Altogether the Ministry has sunk into a pitiable condition, and the best the good Liberals find they can do is to turn aside their heads and try not to see the shame of their leaders. An appeal for gratitude for past services has this week been made by Lord Hartington, Irish Secretary, on behalf of the Government of which he is a member. On the face of it, of course, the appeal is absurd. There can be no such thing as public gratitude for anything but favors to come, except in the form of retiring pensions. A government which has lost its wits cannot be allowed to go on mismanaging public affairs, merely because at some former time it did its work very well. That may be a good reason for bestowing peerages or pensions, but the only ground on which a government can be tolerated in office is that it is rational and efficient. If the Government shirks this plea, it is clearly all up with it. It is tolerably certain now that there will be no dissolution this year; but one will become almost inevitable as soon as Parliament meets again. At present neither party has a good cry, but the Conservatives trust to Ministerial bungling during the recess to supply them with one. There can be no doubt that the members of the Government are themselves heartily sick of the miserable and undignified sort of life they are now leading, and would be glad of any excuse for getting out of it.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The peculiar condition of English politics at the present moment is mainly due to the fact that this is a transition period. The politics and questions of the past are pretty well worked out, and the parties and questions of the future have not yet acquired definite and consistent shape. Just now the English political world is pretty much like a nest of sick crabs, with their shells dead and half loose, and the new shells underneath still in a tender condition. The old Whigs are practically extinct; they have only a handful of living representatives, and these are all politically dead. Lord Russell has become the mere shadow of a great man, and moves like a weary ghost among a generation which knows him not, except as a historical memory. Sir Geo. Grey, in the House of Commons, occupies a similar position. The Whigs are gone, and they have left no successors. And the old Tories are gone, too. Gen. Peel retired a few years since from a Parliament in which he found himself ineffectual and out of place; Mr. Henley remained there, but only as a stuffed or fossil curiosity in a museum. The *non possumus* has been unlearnt by the Conservatives who have succeeded the Tories. The late Lord Lonsdale, even while he was the Postmaster General of a Tory Ministry, would never send a letter by the post. But the Conservative of to-day thinks himself entitled to avail himself of all the institutions and facilities of the hour for the purpose of pushing his influence. He tries to do the best he can for himself, and instead of struggling hopelessly against the tide, makes use of it by skillful dodging and tacking to slip into a good place. There is a strong tendency on the part of the younger Conservatives to substitute an active for a negative policy. On the whole, however, the Conservatives are a tolerably compact and harmonious body; as long as it is only a question of resistance they are as solid as a wall. The Liberals, on the other hand, are all at sixes and sevens. Each section has its own pet subject, and all the questions on which they could act cordially together have been exhausted by the present Government. The mistake of the more advanced and impulsive men has been in fancying that great questions ripe for legislation can be improvised in a day. The Irish Church question, the Irish land question, the ballot, the purchase of commissions in the army, and such like, had, in fact, been growing for generations before Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues ventured to take them up. The fields were yellow for the sickle; but now any attempt to deal with the English Church, or the English land question, would be like trying to cut corn while it was a mere seed under ground. Gladstone used up his work too fast, and even if he had not taken the breath out of the country by the headlong pace he put it to, he has nothing left to propose. Before English politics again settle down into straight lines, there must be an amalgamation of the moderate Liberals and moderate Conservatives into something resembling the Whigs of other days, the old Tories and the Radicals remaining apart as the two political extremes. How this process is to be accomplished is the question. Will the Conservatives go over to the Liberals, or the Liberals to the Conservatives? It is hard to say, but somehow the union will be forced on by the increasing push of advanced and violent Radicals. J. H. F.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION—STATE AID TO ACADEMIES APPROVED.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30.—In the University Convocation, to-day, an invitation was accepted to attend the meeting of the National Teachers' Association next week. All action relative to the report of the Committee on Coins, Weights, and Measures was postponed one year. Dr. Oscar Atwood, of Plattsburg, read a paper on the moral elements in teaching; Prof. A. G. Hopkins read one on the study of Latin, and Prof. Shackford, of Cornell University, on the æsthetics of language. The Committee on the Educational Interests of the State reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the continuance of the appropriation for academies and academic departments of union schools by the Legislature of the State, which enlarges the scope and the usefulness of academic normal classes, and which required the academies to respond to the bounty of the State by furnishing free tuition in higher studies, and by admitting pupils from the common schools to the Regents' examinations, and when successful in such examinations to a participation, in the free higher tuition, we gratefully recognize the reaffirmed policy of our noble State permanently to care for and cherish this important class of our educational institutions whose prosperity stands so vitally related to that of both the common school, to which they are a needed supplement, and the colleges, which they supply with students.

Resolved, That the Regents of the University be requested to establish a second and higher examination, which shall require studies equal in amount to those fixed by this convocation in the action of 1871 as the basis for entrance to college.

Resolved, That the Regents be requested to secure the establishment, on some proper basis, of a permanent teachers' department in those of the academies and union schools whose patronage from students preparing for teachers will warrant it, with such a course of study and methods of training as are demanded for professional teaching.

Resolved, That the Regents be solicited to carry into effect the exchange of collections through the medium of the State Museum of Natural History, assisted by the various institutions, according to the recommendations made in the report of the committee to this body at the session of 1871.

The resolutions were adopted.

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 30.—The State Board of Medical Examiners have established the following departments: Dr. John F. Gray, Institutes of Medicine; Dr. John A. McVickar, Homeopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Dr. John C. Minor, Surgery and Anatomy; Dr. Henry B. Millard, Allopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics: Dr. Wm. H. Watson, Pathology and Diagnosis; Dr. Geo. E. Belcher Clinical Medicine; Dr. Wm. S. Searle, Obstetrics; Dr. Samuel A. Jones, Histology and Physiology; Dr. Horace M. Paine, Chemistry.

The code of procedure and the rules for the government of the board will be published in a few weeks, in pamphlet form, for general distribution to the profession throughout the State.

THE CHOLERA.

FAYETTE, Mo., July 30.—There have been fourteen deaths from cholera here since last Saturday, out of a population not exceeding 1,200 people. The disease originated at a picnic of negroes, which occurred last Saturday, and was caused by the over-eating of unwholesome food, and drinking impure water from a small stream near by. Nine of the negroes died, and a number are still sick. Three white railroad laborers and two citizens have also died of the epidemic. A large quantity of tar, resin, and gunpowder has been burned by the authorities, and other means taken to stop the progress of the disease. There was only one death yesterday. It is believed the disease has spent its force.

A CRIMINAL ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 30.—A negro named Isham Miller, charged with rape, was shot and killed in Mason County, a few days since. Officers went to arrest him, and finding him in a field, ordered him to accompany them. Miller started with them, when a gun in the hands of one of the arresting party was discharged, the contents entering Miller's body, causing death in an hour. The officer claims the gun went off accidentally, and surrendered himself for trial.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

THE DOUBLE CHARGE FOR THE SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL—THE WILLIAMS AND GUION LINE—THE MID-WEEK MAIL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—With regard to the dissatisfaction alleged to exist in New-York at the double charge for the supplementary European mail, the Superintendent of foreign mails states that this mail was ordered at the special request of the Postmaster of New-York. A supplemental mail has long been received at double postage, at the wharf, after the regular hour of closing. This has compelled business men to hire private messengers to take letters to the wharf. A regular business had been established by these messengers, who often charged twenty-five and even fifty cents per letter, and who protest at the change. The object in establishing a supplemental mail at the Post-office is to afford commercial men an additional convenience. The supplemental mail is also maintained on the wharf. Experience in other countries has demonstrated the necessity of double postage for such supplemental mails, otherwise all letters would be delayed to the last hour, and it would be impossible to make up the mail and accounts before sailing. In England extra postage is charged for such additional facilities.

THE DELAYS IN THE MID-WEEK EUROPEAN MAIL.

The postal authorities, in explanation of the frequent delays in the mid-week mail to England, disclaim the responsibility of engaging the Williams & Guion line. It is stated that the Postmaster General referred the matter jointly to the Committees of Commerce and Post-offices of the Senate and House of Representatives, which unanimously recommended the employment of that line. A prevailing argument used before the committee was the representation from the stock books that the majority of the stock was owned by Americans, although the flag was British. The committees seem to have considered the character of the ownership of the stock, and the past services of the proprietors of the line, rather than speed, or other commercial considerations. The Cunard line subsequently proposed to these joint committees to carry the mid-week mail without compensation, which proposition was unanimously rejected.

THE TREASURY OFFICIALS AND THE SPECULATORS.

The Secretary of the Treasury does not intend to make any unusual detailed statement of the condition of the Treasury, at the solicitation of any gold clique. The usual monthly statement is an accurate exhibit of what it purports to be, namely, the condition of the Treasury as represented by the books of the Treasury on the day the statement is made. Moreover the Treasury officials are confident of their entire ability to protect the Government in all its business operations, and to defend the interests of legitimate commerce, despite the ingenuity of those who choose to gamble with the national credit, and to violate the Banking laws.

THE PATENT CIGAR BOX.

The protests of cigar-dealers against the adoption of the new pattern of cigar box are premature, inasmuch as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made no decision. The recent meeting of the tobacco representatives here was called at the request of the Commissioner to discover the wishes of the cigar men. The box in question is recommended by all the collectors, assessors, and Government officials who have examined it. It has been on exhibition in the department for an entire year, and has been often inspected by experts. All Government officials state that its use would save much to the revenue. The only objection the Commissioner has to it is that it is patented. The cigar-men do not object on the ground that it would not facilitate the collection of the revenue, nor that it is expensive, but, for reasons which are not honorable to themselves or creditable to their trade. The adoption of the box would prevent certain practices which seem to be profitable to dealers. The question is still an open one.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The local Press exhibit much dissatisfaction at Senator Sumner's letter concerning mixed schools in this district. The *Republican* declares that under the school system, as it is at present conducted, the colored people labor under no grievance at all. The law gives them separate schools and a separate school board, of which only men of their own race and color are members. They have been allowed their proportionate share of the school fund, and are intrusted with the management of their own school interests, without any interference whatever on the part of the whites. To cite history, it continues, as Mr. Sumner does, to recall the gloomy predictions previous to emancipation, and argue that this exclusion from the schools is an especial hardship and injustice on a par with the harsh discriminations alluded to, is simply absurd.

THE TEN-DOLLAR NOTES TO BE REPRINTED.

Secretary Richardson has decided that the ten-dollar notes have been most extensively counterfeited, and has ordered plates of that denomination to be made. The question of compelling the banks to pay for this reprinting is still undecided. The banks have not withdrawn their protests, and no provision has as yet been found in the law which will enable the Treasury to compel payment. The law seems to have been loosely drawn.

PERSONAL.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, arrived in town this morning, greatly improved in health. He comes on business connected with the investigation by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, ordered by the last Congress, into the manner of electing Presidents and Vice-Presidents, and will be here some days examining documents. Gen. Garfield is in town.

LARGE INSTALLMENT OF CALLED BONDS.

Two trunks containing an additional installment of the called bonds redeemed through the syndicate were this morning received at the Treasury Department. As many clerks as could work at them were immediately detailed to examine and count the contents. Every bond has to be examined, and every coupon counted. As many of them will be included in the monthly debt statement to-morrow as could be examined to the hour of closing to-day.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE OFFICIAL STAMPS.

In a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury to officers and clerks of the Treasury Department and others, relative to the furnishing and use of official postage-stamps, &c., the following clause occurs: "The fifteen-cent official postage stamp should be used in payment of the requisite fee on all registered mail matter. This clause cannot apply to the United States Treasurer's office, for the reason that about a month ago, on a question submitted by Gen. Spinner, the Post-office Department decided the law abolishing the franking privilege did not abolish the provision that all letters to and from the Treasurer, containing fractional currency, could be registered free of charge.

ARRIVAL OF THE TIGRESS AT ST. JOHNS.

A dispatch to the Navy Department from Commander Greer, announcing the arrival of the Tigress at St. Johns on the morning of the 23d inst., after an eight and one-half days' passage from New-York, says: "We had a moderate gale of a few hours' duration, in which the vessel showed herself to be a good sea boat. As a steamer, she may be classed as a five-knot one. The engineer proposes to make a change in the furnaces, which may increase the speed. I expect to sail for Disco in two days. We saw our first icebergs off Cape Race."

THE DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES.

The act of Feb. 14, 1873, provides that goods on shipboard, and bound to the United States on the 5th of November, 1872, shall not be subject to the differential duty of ten per cent. imposed by the President's proclamation of Oct. 30, 1872. The Treasury Department holds that this act applies to all goods on shipboard at the date mentioned for transportation to the United States, though the vessel may not have sailed until a subsequent date.

POSTAL CARDS—HEAVY AMOUNT OF BUSINESS DONE.

The largest shipment of postal-cards yet made took place on Monday last, when 1,001,000 were shipped from the factory in Springfield, Mass., to postmasters throughout the country. The books of the Post-office Department show that since the 1st of June the largest amount of business ever done since the organization of the department in the manufacture and shipment of stamps, stamped envelopes, wrappers, &c., took place. The increase was caused in a great measure by the abolition of the franking privilege.

A NEW COMET DISCOVERED.

Prof. Aenty, of the Smithsonian Institution, has received information that a fine comet was discovered at Marseilles on the night of the 27th inst. by Borrelly. It is in the right ascension one hour and fourteen minutes; south declination 7° and thirty-two minutes; motion south-east.

NEW RULING AS TO DROP LETTERS.

The Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-office Department has rendered an opinion that a local or drop-letter prepaid with a two-cent stamp cannot be forwarded without additional postage, namely, a three-cent stamp, to the person to whom it is addressed in case he should temporarily be absent outside the place of his residence.

FINANCIAL.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day:

Currency	$8,945,216
Special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	33,100,000
Coin	79,982,634
Including coin certificates	42,973,300
Outstanding legal-tenders	356,000,000

The internal revenue receipts, to-day, were $265,146.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Syndicate to-day made their final settlement with the Treasury Department for the $50,000,000 of five-twenties called on the 1st of March last.

According to a reported conversation with Attorney General Williams to-day, the statement of an extradition treaty with Belgium to meet the Carl Vogt case is merely speculation.

The findings of the Military Commission in the case of the Modoc Indians recently tried have not yet been received at the War Department. The proceedings, after being reviewed by Gen. Schofield, will be forwarded to Judge Advocate General Holt, who will examine the testimony and findings and transmit them to the Secretary of War and the President for approval before sentence can be executed.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF AN IMMORAL SECRET SOCIETY—DISCLOSURES MADE BY THE POLICE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The authorities to-day discovered positive evidence of the existence in this city of a secret Chinese society named Hip Yee Tong, formed for the purpose of the prosecution of a traffic in Chinese women to be sold into lives of prostitution. Seven members were arrested, but the society consists of 350, and the officers are searching for the others. The following are the circumstances leading to the discovery: Several weeks since, the Chief of Police received a letter from three Chinese girls, which, translated, read as follows: "This letter is written at our wish. We are three poor girls, kept by an old man, Ah Can, and an old woman, Ah Die, as slaves, to make money for them by prostitution. Unless we make so much nightly, we are whipped and tortured. We would like to lead more honorable lives. Will the authorities of this city aid us, poor victims, to escape this disgraceful life? We will be grateful." The girls could not be found. A few days later one of them, Ah Sing, escaped, and fled to the City Hall for protection. She was sent to Rev. Dr. Gibson's Chinese Mission School, and was there married to Yat Lung. A few nights since Yat Lung was taken before the Hip Yee Tong Society, and there told that he must, under the penalty of death, pay the keeper of the house from which Ah Sing escaped $350, the price of the girl. Yat Lung returned to the Mission, and claimed there that he is afraid to go into the streets. Yesterday he received from Hon. Lien Po, a member of the society, the following characteristic threatening letter:

Yat Lung.

DEAR SIR: Intimate friend—I write nothing that is not important. A few days since I desired with you to seek some business satisfactory to the heart. Now I hear you lead the police to arrest Hon. Chan Ah Yee on a complaint of forcing girls to a life of prostitution. This is no small matter. I fear Hon. Chan will have no place to stand, so I tell you for great mercy. You fled to the school. What you mean by this I do not know. Some say to hide for a short time from the fearful power of the Hip Yee Tong Society. I think not, for we are men understanding virtue. Why do you allow this matter to inclose you like a net? Pay Hon. Chan Ah Yee $100, and all will be clear as ice melting before the water. Come to my store and talk. All can be settled.

Hon. LIEN PO.

In the rooms of the Hip Yee Tong Society the police found large rolls containing the names of women sold, amounts paid each, and amount owed by customers. It is thought other similar societies exist. Every effort will be made to break them up.

Only 270 Chinese came by the last steamer. The falling off in the number is significant as showing the effect of the dispatches sent by the six companies to China, warning their countrymen not to come.

CANADA.

A COLLISION—ROWING—DEATH OF SIR JAMES HAY.

HALIFAX, July 30.—Steamer St. Andrew, at Pictou, reports that during a gale on the 5th inst., at 11 P. M., came into collision with a schooner. The schooner's jibboom was carried away. Both vessels proceeded on their journey.

Brown accepted a challenge to-day from Biglin, of New-York, to row a race in Bedford Harbor for $2,000 a side, being the same terms offered by Brown to Sadler some time ago.

MONTREAL, July 30.—Rear Admiral Bailey, United States Navy, accompanied by his granddaughter, arrived at St. Lawrence Hall to-day.

OTTAWA, July 30.—Sir James D. Hamilton Hay, of the Militia Department, died, to-day, in the seventy-third year of his age. He will be succeeded in the baronetcy by his son.

THE CROPS IN THE WEST.

MILWAUKEE, July 30.—The crop reports from fifty-six points along the line of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad in Wisconsin, say the prospects for wheat and other small grains were never better, and wheat will average twenty bushels to the acre, and of excellent quality. Harvesting has commenced. Sixteen points in Minnesota also give a flattering account of the coming harvest. Some points estimate the yield at thirty bushels to the acre. A few places in Northern Iowa report a great yield, equal to last year, with fair harvest weather. The crops in the North-west will make a handsome showing.

A WAREHOUSE DESTROYED.

DAMAGE, $500,000.

THE UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE IN GREENWICH-STREET BURNED DOWN—AN IMPOSING SCENE.

About 10 o'clock last evening flames were discovered on the top floor of the six-story brick and brown-stone front building Nos. 113, 115, 117, 119, and 121 Greenwich-street, occupied as a bonded warehouse, and used for the storage of valuable dry-goods and furs.

When the firemen arrived at the scene they found the entire upper floor wrapped in a sheet of flame, and before the first stream of water had been started the whole of the roof was beyond hope. The heat was so intense that the hose-men were unable to stand within striking distance of the burning building, even in the street, so the flames grew space and spread with great rapidity to the floor below. Scarcely had the reinforcement of engines, ordered by a second alarm, arrived on the ground, when a new danger presented itself, for the fifth floor was so heavily laden with goods that it began to give way, and at length fell in several places with a terrific crash. This prevented the firemen from entering the building with their hose-lines, and drove away the hook-and-ladder men, who were already inside. By this time the entire top floor was red with the fierce light of the fire, and the zinc cornice along the Greenwich-street front was actually red-hot. A gigantic flagstaff on the roof tottered in the midst of the glare and loud shouts from the spectators warned those beneath that it would probably fall. It remained intact, however, for some time. Engine Company No. 6 then brought up a long line of huge hose, and threw a gigantic and powerful stream from the opposite sidewalk clear over and into the top of the burning storehouse. Another company ascended to the roofs of the opposite buildings and threw a similar stream horizontally into the warehouse.

The scene at that moment was a grand one. The entire street, for several blocks, was illuminated by the fire, throwing into strong relief the prominent buildings in the neighborhood, while immense showers of sparks rose in the warm night air, and fell in thick profusion in every direction. Every now and then a sharp crack could be heard, as some girder gave way, and then half-a-dozen windows on the lower floors would be suddenly illumined, showing that another section of the flooring had fallen and given fresh scope to the fire. The zinc cornice then began to melt under the intense heat, and fell in scalding showers on the sidewalk, each drop striking the wet flagstones with a snapping sound like rapid musketry. This lasted for several minutes, until huge huge masses of the cornice began tumbling down to hiss and splutter in the pools of water gathered on the pavement. Foot by foot the firemen fought the flames, but it was desperate work, for the goods in store only fed the flames, and as they spread from window to window the torrent of fire grew in volume and intensity.

On the New-Church-street front a far different scene was presented, for there the fire had not gained full headway, the flames only showing by reflection, and the street was dark and gloomy, the only light afforded being that shed by the numerous fire-engines and the countless sparks that fell in thick and dangerous showers.

The warehouse, owned by the United States Government, was one of the largest in the City. Fronting on Greenwich-street, it embraced the six-story buildings, Nos. 113, 115, 117, 119, and 121 Greenwich-street. In the rear this immense building connected with another warehouse known as No. 24 Trinity-place, and which in reality comprised four full City lots, and stood six stories high. The first alarm of fire was given by Mr. Berschel, a lager-beer saloon-keeper in Greenwich-street, who, while standing at his door about 10 o'clock, saw flames burst out from the upper floor of the warehouse, directly opposite his saloon. He called Officer Rorke, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who, rushing to the nearest box, sent out the fire alarm as if by magic, and before the firemen arrived the greater portion of the sixth and fifth floors of the warehouse was a mass of flame. Assistant Chief Engineer Shay was quickly on hand, and on consultation with Benny Jacquel and other district engineers who speedily arrived at the scene, decided on sending out a second alarm. By that time the volume of fire, steadily increasing in power and density, not only threatened to destroy the entire front building, but showed signs of spreading into the rear structure in Trinity-place and sweeping the entire block, occupied for the greater part by stores and warehouses containing an immense quantity of inflammable material. The police, under Acting Capt. Ferris, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, formed a strict cordon around the fire, and were speedily reinforced by reserves from the First, Second, and Third Precincts, under Capts. Van Dusen, Caffrey, and Williamson. Inspector McDermott, who was on inspection in the lower part of the City, arrived soon after and assumed charge of the police force. The fire still increasing, Engineer Shay ordered a third alarm, and finally sent out a special call, bringing the entire available force of the department to the aid of the firemen already employed. Streams of water were thrown into the building on all sides, from Trinity-place as well as from Greenwich-street, every available vantage point was made serviceable, and at 1 o'clock this morning the fire was pronounced under control. It is impossible at present writing to form any adequate estimate of the damage done. The loss on the building reaches $30,000. As to the loss on property, it may range from $300,000 to $500,000. The warehouse, one of the largest in the City, was fully filled with goods, including a large quantity of valuable silk invoiced to merchants here, and carried by the Inman steamer City of Chester on her last voyage. To-day, when the stock lists are prepared, a full statement of losses will be given the public.

While the firemen were engaged in the work of extinguishing the flames, the police found it necessary to remove the inmates of the adjoining tenement-house, No. 111 Greenwich-street, as it was feared that a portion of the warehouse wall would topple over and crush it. The task was accompanied with considerable difficulty, owing to the fright of the tenants and their unwillingness to abandon their property. But everybody was finally driven or dragged out, and a strict watch set to prevent any of them re-entering the building. Immense crowds of people gathered to witness the scenes at the fire, but they were all kept at a safe distance by strong cordons of police.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR LAW.

BOSTON, July 30.—There is much excitement at the head-quarters of the State Constabulary, owing to a mandate from the Board of Commissioners directing all members of the force who have been specially designated to enforce the Liquor law to send in their resignations forthwith. The non-enforcement of the law is alleged as the reason for this step.

The number of State constables requested to resign is twelve, all located in Suffolk County. Removals in other sections of the State are not contemplated, if the officers faithfully enforce the Prohibition Liquor law. The Police Commissioners declare they intend to have the law enforced in the highest as well as the lowest places, and see no reason why, even with the present small force, rum-selling cannot be made to sink from public gaze as well as gambling and other crimes, against which the constabulary force has acted successfully. The liquor-dealers in Boston are not a little excited over the matter.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—Political affairs in this city are decidedly mixed. Four different conventions are now running. The Republicans last night nominated twelve Assemblymen. It is charged by some the slate is made up in the interest of railroad companies. The Liberal Reformers and Tax-payers unite on Crowley for Chief of Police. There is no contest over the office of Auditor and Tax Collector. Ashbury Austin, the present incumbent, will be elected. It is not known whether the Republican Convention will make municipal nominations. The fight now comes on Supervisors, when it is expected the manipulators, Stanford & Co., will show their hands again.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

HIS VISIT TO OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN—ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION ALONG THE ROUTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Ulster County, N. Y., July 30.—The reception accorded the President at this place has been one of the most unaffectedly hearty ones he has ever received. From the moment of his first appearance on Rondout Pier until now, scarcely a person has seen him without spontaneously wishing him welcome, a word which was written over every doorway in the county that the President entered. Ladies and children at the hotel have, from the first moment of his stepping on the piazza after his dinner last evening, carefully avoided boring him with too much attention. Still they took particular pains to prevent his feeling lonely or strange. The little ones went to him without the slightest bashfulness, and putting out their tiny hands greeted him thus, "Welcome to Overlook, Mr. Grant." He and they were soon quite at home together, and the President told his friends that a few of the pleasantest hours he had spent this year were those between dinner and bed-time last night. In the morning the guests were up bright and early. The President sat in his room, which overlooks the valleys and undulating land stretching far away on both sides of the Hudson, whose waters, white-tape like, wound from Poughkeepsie to Hudson City, enjoying the beautiful panorama. After breakfast the ladies and gentlemen at the hotel put on fatigue suits, took large staves and escorted the Presidential party up the mountain side to its highest point, whence the finest views were obtained. During the ascent, which was led by Gen. Grant and two little girls, the guests sang war choruses and patriotic songs. As each level spot was reached the procession halted, to note the increasingly beautiful view and to take breath. When Hopper's Rock, near the summit, was attained, the President sat with a few ladies and children under the shade of some spruce trees. At that moment, nearly 4,000 feet above the sea, a hundred voices broke forth in the glorious old anthem, "America." This was succeeded by several excellent melodies, sung by Mr. and Mrs. Patten (formerly Miss Hutchinson) and a member of that famous family of singers.

After a long rest, the party resumed its march up the steep until they got to the summit, where there was another halt. Here the children, having culled wild flowers and beautiful shrubs, insisted upon decorating the President, who, seated on a rocky projection, gravely submitted. Songs and story-telling beguiled the hours until noon. The scenery was magnificent, comprising, as it did, a view of every town and hamlet from Cornwall below Newburg to a point far above Hudson City. The descent was begun at noon. An early dinner was ordered, because the President was going to return by the afternoon train from West Hurley. Carriages were at the door at 3:45, and, having heartily shaken hands with his whilom friends, Gens. Grant, Babcock, Sharpe, and sons entered and were driven rapidly down the steep mountain road amid the hearty cheers and farewells of the guests. People all the way to the depot were watching for the carriages, and demonstrated their delight in various ways. At West Hurley Station crowds were assembled to see the President, who shook hands with them all, as they were introduced to him. The special train of the Kingston and Syracuse Railroad, decorated with flags, was in waiting, and moved off as soon as Gen. Grant took his leave of the citizens. It steamed slowly through the villages to Kingston, because the President wanted to see the country, which is very picturesque. Houses, barns, posts, and poles wore national colors, and guns were fired as the train passed. When Kingston was reached, it was with difficulty the President and his friends got to their carriages, so great and eager was the crowd surrounding the depot. The vehicles with the whole party were driven to Mrs. Syckles', an old patriotic lady whose son had been killed in the war. The President wished to see her, but she was out, so that he was compelled to defer his visit, and returned to Gen. Sharpe's residence. The exterior of the mansion was tastefully decorated, and a salute was fired as the carriages stopped before the porch. The streets were lined with people, who stood at their doorways, many of them bearing small American flags, as Gen. Grant drove by. After dinner he received the principal citizens of Kingston and Rondout in Gen. Sharpe's parlors.

The parlors were thrown open and brilliantly illuminated, the grounds lit up with variegated lanterns, and the Kingston Band played upon the lawn before the house. At 8 precisely the front gate was thrown open, and thousands of people, rich and poor, filed into the house, and were received by the President in the drawing-room. A salute was fired as the reception opened, and the citizens poured in uninterruptedly for more than two hours. Among those who came were P. J. Dubois, Gen. J. S. Smith, J. G. Graham, of Newburg; A. H. Pruyn, Gen. T. B. Gates, Gen. D. Van Buren, Dr. W. H. Finch, W. H. Romeyn, G. W. Lefevre, of Rosendale, J. L. Hasbrouck, C. P. Ridenour, W. S. Kenyon, C. S. Clay, D. Bradbury, and hundreds of others, including a large number of ladies. So great was the throng that Gen. Sharpe was compelled to stop at 12 o'clock, and taking the President out on the verandah and publicly introduced him to the multitude, who bade him good night with hearty cheers.

In conclusion, Gen. Grant spoke to the assemblage as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen of Kingston: I have been in your county two days, and I have found them most enjoyable here and at Overlook Mountain. I am very much fatigued, and want to retire, as I shall leave to take the early boat for New-York in the morning."

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S FAMILY TROUBLES.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 30.—The papers in the case of Anna Eliza Webb Young, praying for a divorce from Brigham Young, were personally served yesterday. The Prophet seemed undisturbed, and passed the documents over to his Secretary. The following are the main points in the complaint:

The plaintiff avers she is the wife of defendant; was married on the 6th of April, 1863; has two children by a former marriage; has no personal property or means of living; for one year after her marriage defendant lived with her; since then he has almost entirely deserted her; defendant sent her and her children to live on a farm, four miles from Salt Lake, where she had for an only companion her mother; had to do menial work, dress coarsely and faring badly; defendant visited her occasionally and never remained over half an hour; treated her with scorn and contempt, and exacted the earning of the farm; in the Fall of 1872, by direction of defendant, plaintiff took up her residence in Salt Lake City, which she has been compelled to leave for want of support and fear of violence from defendant; has called upon defendant frequently for maintenance, but has been refused; is in feeble health and under medical treatment.

The reply is set down for Aug. 5. Judge Emerson will probably hold court.

CONVENTION FOR THE ERECTION OF A NEW STATE.

JACKSON, Tenn., July 30.—The convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning. The committee on the question of defining the southern boundary of the proposed new State, think it best at present not to designate any special boundary, but to leave that subject to the development of public opinion. Major S. B. Hunt, of Tennessee, moved that it be taken as the sense of the convention that each fraction of the State proposed to form the new State is expected to pay its pro rata of the debt of the State from which the fraction is taken; which was adopted unanimously. The convention then adjourned. Thirteen counties of West Tennessee and ten of Northern Mississippi were represented. The Kentucky representation was light.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

A PROVISIONAL INSURGENT DIRECTORY ESTABLISHED—THE BLOCKADE OF BILBAO RAISED—THE REBEL WAR SHIPS.

MADRID, July 30.—The official journal of the insurgents at Cartagena announces the appointment of a Provisional Directory for the Canton of Murcia, of which the following are the members: Señors Arona, Ferrer, Carites, Sauvalle, and Rubio. The Government of the Canton is constituted as follows: Gen. Contreras, President of the Council and Minister of Marine; Señor Garcia, Minister of State; Señor Ferrer, Minister of War; Señor Romero, Minister of Public Works; Señor Sauvalle, Minister of Finance.

It is rumored that Gen. Concha is to be appointed Captain General of Madrid.

The blockade of Bilbao by the Carlists has been raised, and communication with that city is now open.

A dispatch from Almeria says several of the Spanish war vessels seized by the insurgents at Cartagena have arrived off that port.

A BILL TO PUNISH THE INTRACTABLES.

MADRID, July 30.—A bill has been introduced in the Cortes authorizing the prosecution of deputies who rebel against measures adopted by that body.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED BY THE INSURGENTS—EXPULSION OF INTERNATIONALISTS—A SINGULAR PROPOSITION.

MADRID, July 30.—The Insurgent Committee of Public Safety at Cartagena, announces that a medal of honor and a pension will be given to all persons who take up arms in their cause.

The authorities of Loja, Province of Navarre, have expelled 110 members of the International Society from that town.

A proposition is mooted to cede to France all of the Province of Navarre lying north of the River Elaro.

ALMERIA THREATENED WITH BOMBARDMENT BY THE INSURGENTS—AN ENGAGEMENT AT MAREDEDAS.

MADRID, July 30.—Contreras is in command of the insurgent fleet off Almeria. He demands a contribution of 50,000 pesetas and the evacuation of the city by the civil guard, and threatens a bombardment in case of refusal. The city authorities have refused to comply, and are preparing for defense. There is ground for hope that the foreign men-of-war in the harbor will interfere and prevent the horrors of a bombardment.

A large British squadron is expected to arrive daily off the Spanish coast.

An engagement has taken place between a force of national troops under Gen. Navarro and a Carlist band entrenched at Marededas. The insurgents were driven from the town, and 700 Republican prisoners who were confined therein released.

FRANCE.

MACMAHON AND THE PRESIDENCY—SIGNIFICANT INTIMATIONS OF APPROACHING CHANGES—PROPOSED DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, July 30.—It is commonly reported that Marshal MacMahon will retain the Presidency of the Republic but six months longer, when he will resign and return to the command of the army.

It is considered certain that the republican form of government will be succeeded by a monarchy, and it is deemed essential that Marshal MacMahon, who possesses great influence with the army, should be in command upon the occasion of the change.

The Extreme Left have determined to agitate the question of the dissolution of the Assembly in the provinces during the recess, and are making preparations for a vigorous campaign.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ENGLISH TURF—THE GOODWOOD STAKES.

LONDON, July 30.—The principal event at the Goodwood races, to-day, was the run for the Goodwood Stakes, which were won by Uhlan. Hippias was second, and Ruffle third. The betting at the commencement of the race was five to one against Uhlan, ten to one against Hippias, and twenty-five to one against Ruffle. Nineteen ran. The following is a summary:

The Goodwood Stakes (handicap) of 25 sovereigns each subscription, with 100 sovereigns added, the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes, distance two miles and a half.

Mr. Savile's br. c. Uhlan, by the Ranger, out of La Méchante, 4 years old	1
Lord Wilton's br. h. Hippias, by Gladiateur, out of Lady Evelyn, 5 years old	2
Lord Boyston's b. c. Ruffle, by Caractacus, out of Furbelow, 4 years old	3

AUSTRIA.

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF PATENT RIGHTS.

VIENNA, July 30.—The International Congress, which has been called to meet in this city to discuss means for the protection of patent rights, will assemble on the 4th of August. The labors of the preparatory committee are nearly concluded.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 31—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen since Tuesday night over the Gulf States, and also in New-England and the Middle States, and lower lake regions; it has fallen decidedly in the North-west; the temperature has risen slightly throughout the Atlantic States and lower lakes; south-western winds and calms prevail in the Gulf and Southern States, with local rains; clear weather prevails from Virginia northward over the lower lakes and Lake Huron, and thence eastward over the Middle and Eastern States; south-west winds, with cloudy weather, prevail in Missouri and the Ohio Valley; north-east winds, with rain, in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

PROBABILITIES.

On Thursday, for the Southern States, continued south-westerly winds and numerous local storms; *for the middle and east Atlantic coast, north-west to south-west winds, and generally clear weather, attended, possibly, in the former section, by higher temperature and occasional local storms;* for the lower lakes, winds backing to south-east and north-east, higher temperature and increasing cloudiness; for the Ohio Valley and upper lakes, south and south-east winds, cloudy and threatening weather, with local storms; for the North-west, South, and south-west winds, cloudy, and rainy weather. Midnight telegraphic reports are missing from Florida, the upper lake region, and the extreme North-west.

THE VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

RICHMOND, Va., July 31.—3 A. M.—The Republican Convention adjourned at 2 A. M. until noon without nominating for either Lieutenant Governor or Attorney General. C. R. Ramsdell is safe for the first.

For regular proceedings see fifth page.

CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKERAGE.

ALLEGED OVERCHARGES.

STATEMENTS OF AGGRIEVED PARTIES—EXCITEMENT AMONG THE BROKERS—WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.

For some time past there have been frequent complaints from various parties in Western cities, who have imported goods from Europe, that the brokers through whom the goods were received from the New-York Custom-house had made them the victims of extortionate charges. These complaints have been received at the Custom-house by the officials there, and also have been sent by the aggrieved importers to friends residing in New-York, in order that the matters might be investigated and relief afforded. The importation of goods to the United States are of two kinds—regular and irregular. By regular is meant the importation of large quantities of goods which are designed for sale. By irregular is meant the bringing of occasional packages by individuals, for their own or for private use. Much of the latter business is done by emigrants, whose families send them presents or forward them heirlooms, all of which must go through the Custom-house at the port of arrival.

Of course, there are very few people who understand how to get the goods from the Custom-house which they have imported from Europe, and particularly in New-York, where there is such an immense business done that the officials cannot afford to spend time in answering the thousand and one useless questions which a novice in the importing business would naturally ask. As there must necessarily be difficulty in obtaining articles imported which would use up one's patience and waste his time, there exists a class of business men in this City whose occupation is to attend to the obtaining of the merchandise imported, for the people who have brought it into the country. These are styled Custom-house brokers, and they are, as the importers of New-York will bear witness, extremely useful, and, in fact, almost indispensable. Of course, as in all other branches of business, there are sharpers and dishonest men, and sometimes the actions of some of these will seem to throw discredit upon the calling of the others. As a Custom-house broker need not necessarily be a man of capital, there exists a fine opportunity for a scamp with good personal appearance, some native "cheek," and a little shrewdness, to obtain a job for which he will charge the unfortunate importer twice as much as a Custom-house broker of established business and reputation. These brokers have a beguiling way, too; instead of relying upon an old established name they issue circulars, artfully concocted, telling how promptly they will attend to the forwarding of any goods which may have arrived in the Custom-house, to their destination, and how light their charges will be, with many other deceitful assertions which may perchance bring money into their pockets.

Cincinnati has lately been perturbed on account of operations in the Custom-house brokerage way which the parties receiving goods thought were not strictly square. Mr. A., an editor of one of the Porkopolis papers, was notified a short time ago that he would receive a small package from England, upon which the ocean freight was paid, and bearing on its face the British certificate that the article was not dutiable. A short time afterward he received a circular signed Austin Baldwin & Co., New-York, reading as follows:

Mr. ——:

DEAR SIR: One package addressed to you has arrived per steamer ——, from ——. The same is consigned to us, and has been held for duties. Please inform us promptly if we shall pay duty, and also send invoice and shipping instructions. Please reply on back of this sheet. Yours, &c., ——.

Mr. A., the editor, couldn't go to New-York to get his little package, and he had no friends here to attend to the matter for him, so he replied on the back of the sheet as requested, and directed the firm to send his little package. He also told them to intrust it to the Adams Express Company, in order that he might revel the sooner in the possession of his importation. The letter of direction came on its winding way to New-York. The firm received it, and, on the authority of the document in their possession, took out the package from the public stores and sent it on to Cincinnati. When the owner heard the expressman's ring at the door of his home his heart leaped with joy; he rushed tumultuously toward his importation, and was about to open it in triumph, when the expressman pointed ominously to three letters which stood out in black daubs upon the smooth surface of the package. They were "C. O. D.," and called for $6 90, about one-fourth of the entire value of the bundle. Mr. A. spelt the "C. O. D," with a "G," and used other terms which a person who had never been "in his place" might style profanity. Then he dove down into his pocket, and raised the $6 90. The receipted bill was given him, itemized as follows:

Customs fees	$1 50	Cartage	50
Appraisement	1 00	Brokerage	3 50
Postage	10		
Total			$6 90

Mr. A., elevated to the dignity of a bloated importer, then wrote to the firm, complaining of the heavy charges, and suggesting that a "breeze" in the papers would result in advantage to the public, and partly satisfy his goaded feelings and lightened purse. He received a reply from Austin Baldwin & Co. as follows:

"There was considerably more trouble involved in the clearance of your package, small as it was, than there would have been with a hundred tons of cargo accompanied by the proper shipping documents. There always is with those small matters, and about twice as much time consumed in getting them from the Custom-house; and were we to detail to you the process it went through, you would see at once that there was considerable more formality and trouble than the mere filling of blank forms. Our invoice clerk, (a green hand,) however, we find has been *rather severe* upon you in this little matter, and we herewith beg to return you $1 50, charged by him in excess of our regular rates."

Mr. A. felt somewhat better upon receipt of the $1 50, but has not yet finished anathematizing the brokers who seemed likely to put him in for the $1 50.

A second case in Cincinnati which has "cropped out," is of a little different nature, but the same parties in New-York, Austin Baldwin & Co. are called to task for it. It seems that a gentleman in Cincinnati a few months ago imported four cases of goods, charges $116 90, from Europe, by way of New-York. One of the cases was left at Southampton, but would follow on the next steamer. It is charged by the parties importing them that the express companies and their brokers connive to have the lot of goods broken up so as to have different lots to attend to, and in this way get extra fees and brokerage. An extra charge of $13 was made for this case by the American-European Company, which, the importer alleges, undertook to bring through the goods in one shipment and for one set of charges. The importer is well riled-up, and it is understood that down-town lawyers have had the matter given into their charge to contest.

A third case, which is of interest, from Cincinnati, is that of a German girl residing there, who wished to have her family trinkets brought over from Germany, and requested Dinglehstedt & Co., Custom-house brokers, in this City, (in response to their advertisement,) to forward her little package. The traps altogether were worth about $30. The brokers, the girl alleges, charged her $23 for bringing them out, and she submitted to this rate for the sake of a sentimental attachment to her little home treasures.

There was considerable excitement among the brokers at the Custom-house, yesterday, in regard to the different stories of the overcharges, particularly as they had come to the notice of the heads of departments, and it was likely that if they proved to be well substantiated some action might be taken.

A TIMES reporter called upon Mr. Dinglestedt in regard to the matter of the overcharges. Mr. Dinglestedt denied that any such case had ever happened. He said that they never obtained any goods for a poor German girl in Cincinnati, and said that the whole affair was a sheer fabrication. Mr. Dinglestedt further remarked that he was perfectly willing that the reporter should publish the story, as he (Mr. Dinglestedt) was engaged in a kind of business which would not suffer from the publication of such a yarn.

After Mr. Dinglestedt nipped the "German girl sentimental attachment story" in the bud, THE TIMES reporter wended his way to the express office of Austin, Baldwin & Co., Nos. 72 and 74 Broadway.

The business which this firm conducts appears to be a transatlantic express one; the offices are very neatly fitted up, and the concern is well off for clerks.

One of them waited on the reporter, and, in response to his inquiries as to the truth of the allegations made by the Cincinnati parties said that the letter published above came from their firm and was genuine. He said that the charges were just what they were put down in the bill of items, and that it was only compassion for the importer that led them to refund $1 50. He said that the firm lost money by the transaction, and that in this hot weather it didn't pay to run one's legs off for a few cents. Moreover, he said that he would like to interview that Cincinnati man for a few fleeting moments, in order to impress on his understanding the fact that you can't get something for nothing in this world; and that a person who indulges in European luxuries in the United States must not grumble at paying Uncle Sam for the privilege. The clerk said that the customs fees, appraisement fees and cartage fees all went to the Government, and that all that actually went into their pockets was the $3 50 for brokerage. In regard to the other case, where an importer claims $13 back on account of the non-arrival of all the goods in port at once, the clerk said that the firm had "not managed to have any of the packages left behind to be picked up by another steamer." The reason for the cases not all arriving by the same steamer was not known to them; they conjectured, however, that there either was not room in the ship, or else she had no time to wait. The clerks said that it made no difference in regard to the size of a package which was given into their charge. The fees were the same, because the trouble of getting it out of public stores was no different in the case of the larger than of the smaller package.

The reporter also called upon several of the prominent officials at the New-York Custom-house to inquire into the truth of the charges brought against the Custom-house brokers. The general sentiment seemed to be that, in the case of those brokerage houses that have been established for a long time, there is very little overcharging or rascality. There are, however, a large number of "shyster brokers" who have their offices in their hats, and who stand about the portals of the Custom-house and wheedle the unsuspecting stranger importer into giving them the transaction of his business. Of course they skin him, and when he finds out how he has been swindled he sets up a frightful howl. But this is as much the result of the importer's verdancy as of the swindler's rascality. People should be chary of dealing with other people who carry their wardrobes upon their backs, and whose homes and places of business are among the mysteries. The Custom-house officials say that when brokers are known to be guilty of dishonest practices they are ruled out of the Custom-house, not by any law of the land, but by a sort of extemporized law, which usually causes the offending parties to disappear permanently. The charges in Austin, Baldwin & Co.'s bill to the editor, Mr. A., were not considered extortionate. The other two bills, however, as they stand at present, were considered considerably too high.

MEXICO.

PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF THE LAWS RELATING TO THE ZONA LIBRE.

MATAMORAS, July 30.—Late advices from the City of Mexico state that a proposition will be made by the Government to Congress, which meets in September, to modify the law in regard to the *zona libre*, restoring the free importation of merchandise under it to the ports of Matamoras and Nueva Laredo, and requiring the frontier towns which have heretofore enjoyed the privilege of free importations to receive such goods as may be consumed at these places through Matamoras and Nueva Laredo to prevent the accumulation of large quantities of free goods; also many different ports on the frontier whence goods are smuggled into the interior of Mexico or the United States.

MILITARY DISPLAY IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 30.—The Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, the Amoskeag Veterans, of Manchester, N. H., the Veteran Artillery, of Newburyport, and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, arrived here this morning with full ranks. The several corps arrived at about the same time, and were received by the First Light Infantry Veteran Association, while a salute was fired by a detachment of Marine Artillery. A line was formed under command of Gen. A. E. Burnside, and after a short march the veterans took the boat for Rocky Point, for a day of enjoyment on Narragansett shore. All the New-England Governors and many other distinguished gentlemen are guests of the military.

Last night a rough known as Bucky Farrell assaulted an officer with a stone, when making an arrest. The officer turned to arrest him, when he fled, and jumped from a bridge to the railroad track and fractured his leg, rendering amputation necessary.

HEAVY ROBBERY BY A BOY—INSURANCE ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—It has just come to light that a valise containing $38,000 worth of Lima Mining stock, of California, which was left at the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad office, last Friday evening, by George Berry and S. A. Chrystie, was robbed that night by a street Arab, thirteen years of age, who sneaked into the office while it was being scrubbed out by a woman who takes care of it. Ten thousand dollars worth of the stock has been recovered, and the thief arrested.

The State Agents and other representatives of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company from Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Georgia, Ohio, Kansas, Texas, Minnesota, New-York, Iowa, Louisiana, California, Nevada, and Mississippi arrived here to-day to take part in the election of a new Board of Directors which is to take place to-morrow. The ticket put forth recently by the policy-holders of St. Louis will be somewhat modified to satisfy and harmonize the various interests and opinions represented, but it is not at all likely that the old administration will in any sense be recognized.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 30.—A terrible accident occurred last evening at the North Chicago Rolling-mills, situated in the extreme north-western suburbs of the city. About a dozen workmen were engaged in removing an imperfect blast from one of the furnaces, when suddenly a large mass of clinker was detached, making an opening in the furnace, and there rushed out an immense volume of gas, which, coming in contact with the outer air, exploded, filling the place with a sheet of flame, which completely enveloped eight workmen; five of them—James Mack, Mike Holley, John Brith, James Schaffner, and Patrick Manney—were so horribly burned that not one is expected to recover. Three other workmen—Owen Corbett, Thomas Conner, and Nicholas Schevelin—were seriously but, it is thought, not fatally burned.

The loss to the rolling-mill company will be considerable, but the amount has not yet been ascertained.

SEIZURE OF CANAL-BOATS FOR TONNAGE DUES.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—A short time since the United States District Court of Maryland, in a case before it, decided that canal-boats engaged in transportation of coal, &c., between this port and Philadelphia, were not such vessels, within the acts of Congress, as required them to be enrolled and licensed and to pay tonnage dues. This decision, it appears, was not in accordance with the views of the Treasury Department, and to test the question six canal-boats of a Pennsylvania company have been seized by the United States Marshal, under proceedings to enforce the penalty for violation of acts of Congress. The boats will be released to-day by United States Commissioner Rogers, under stipulation. It is claimed that each boat is liable to $75 tonnage dues and $70 light-house money.

THE "CIVIL DAMAGES" LIQUOR LAW.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 30.—The first case under the Civil Damages Liquor law was tried here yesterday. The jury gave a verdict for $50 for the plaintiff, a woman, who brought suit for $200 damages against Bernard Mitchell, for the alleged sale of liquor to her husband. The case will be appealed.

ALDERMAN KEHR'S DILEMMA.

Alderman Kehr, who has been somewhat worried about his bill against the City for sundry desks and tables, was cheered by sympathizing friends yesterday. Many of them were not aware of the Alderman's dilemma until they were informed by a perusal of THE TIMES.

Mayor Havemeyer was in rather a despondent mood, from having been informed that he was reported to be in favor of the cholera and opposed to all sanitary regulations, and that Charley Sutton had run out of pork-chops, and he refused to express any opinion on the subject, holding "that a man who expresses no opinions never makes any mistakes." The question was widely discussed in all its bearings, and when the Alderman said that he would willingly take his desks and tables back again without expecting anything for their wear and tear, everybody said that he ought to have them. The Alderman furnished about twenty-seven desks at $33 each, and thirteen tables at $14. There was no veneering about them; they were of solid walnut, and made to order for the Fire Commissioners.

His firm had also agreed to take five per cent. off when the bills were paid. The way the desks came to be bought was in this wise: The old Fire Commissioners were in search of office furniture, and, visiting a half-dozen places, could not get suited. They finally tried Kehr, Kellner & Company, and gave them an order. There was no thought given to the fact that the head of the firm was an Alderman, or that, as a City official, he could not sell the City his goods. So the bargain was concluded, and the desired articles duly supplied. Alderman Kehr went to Mr. Green several times about his bill, but could not get his money.

The new Fire Commissioners were loth to part with the excellent desks and tables which they had found in their offices, and were, as has been stated, doubtful of their right to do so. Thus the matter still stands. Legal luminaries expressed learned opinions on the subject yesterday, and some of high authority in such matters say that Alderman Kehr can send a Sheriff's officer and seize his property, or he can sell it as it stands to persons who can recover the value of it from the City.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

THE WORK OF REFORMATION—OBSTACLES TO REFORM—WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WHITE EARTH, Chippewas, Wednesday, July 16, 1873.

Besides the White Earth reservation there are other reserves, such as the old Bayfield, the Sisseton, where the tribe which was especially implicated in the murders of the whites in 1862 were sent, the Red Lake, the Fort Wadsworth, and others, in all of which the plan of reformation is similar to that adopted in the reserve I have described. The same general principles are being applied, or will be applied, to every colony of Indians whom the Government can place upon reservations or who are now upon them. For your readers fully to appreciate this policy, they must remember how these unfortunate people have been treated in the past.

Our history, it must be borne in mind, is mainly written by those who sympathize with the dominant race. We hear of violence and treachery by the Indians, but seldom of the crimes on the other side. And yet the whole border annals is a record red with the bloody deeds of the frontiersman on the Indian, or shameful with every species of treachery and deception practiced upon them. The Indian, too, has the clan-feeling of the barbarian, and a crime committed on one of his tribe is an offense committed on himself, which must be wiped out, if necessary, long after, by revenge on any white man. So it has come that on both sides a long account of murder and treachery has been unsettled, and everything has been left to the arbitrament of the strong hand and the decision of hate and passion. Wherever, also, the Government has interfered, it has done it badly. It has acted on the theory that every band of red border ruffians or robbers was an independent power, and has treated with them as such. It has let them feel that they were outside of law, and were not members of our own great community. When, even, it has put them on reservations, it has often left the whole management of them to politically-appointed agents, who seldom inspired respect by their character, and whose main object was to make money out of the supervision. These men swindled and cheated the Indians without mercy, and seldom brought them under any industrial or moral influences. As means of civilization, the agencies were mainly a delusion, and they often only succeeded in exasperating the Indians and making them worse than they were before.

The great obstacles in the way of reform were the "Indian Fund" and the "Indian Ring." Nearly $7,000,000 were appropriated annually by the Government for the benefit of the Indians, and in such a way as to make it the most easily-managed political fund under the control of each Administration. In such remote expenditures, no one could closely supervise, and the Indian agents and their friends could, through their patronage, control great numbers of votes.

As an instance, I would mention this agency at White Earth. It was considered, "in politics," as the second office in the gift of the Administration in Minnesota, yet its salary was only $1,500. The incumbent, however, made from $8,000 to $20,000 per annum from it. So with other agencies. The agent usually lived at a distance, sent up his pork and flour, and made his money from contracts or fraudulent vouchers, or in some other swindling way. The "Indian Ring" was the great army of speculators who fastened on the $7,000,000 which ought to have gone to the Indians. They, as well as the politicians, were bitter against any reform. The great principle at the basis of the new reform was that which made the Sanitary, Christian, and Freedmen's Commissions so immensely useful to the country; it was the attempted union of private benevolent organizations with Government in the management of the matter. It should never be forgotten that Government itself can never aim at a purely moral or religious influence in its administration. It must be supplemented where these are necessary. The idea of this combination was, we believe, first suggested to Gen. Grant by the Quakers. His experience in the army and with the Indians showed him its wisdom. He accepted it at once; and with this begins the great reform in Indian administration.

The first steps were bitterly opposed. The politicians continually threatened the President that he would lose this and that Western State by foregoing this patronage. The speculators and traders, who had jobbed so long on the unjust gains from the Indians, filled the country with scandal. But the President was firm, and the reform has been carried out; and so successful is it in its beginnings that it is not possible to believe a Christian and reasonable people will ever permit it to be superseded by the old corrupt political management.

The features and details are these: Each religious and prominent missionary body is permitted to nominate Indian agents, from whom the Government can choose the most suitable. These are responsible to the Government, but are also under the inspection of their own sect or society, who may bring charges against them for any supposed defect of administration or any suspected offenses. Over all is a committee of well-known and philanthropic citizens, who inspect the whole work, and decide on all bids for contracts, and who serve gratuitously.

The very appointment of the Chief Commissioner, Major E. P. Smith, was an instance of the honesty of the new reform. I have known him for twenty years, and a man of higher integrity or more adaptation for this especial field of work, it would be difficult to find in the whole Union. His first training for work among the poor was as assistant secretary of the Children's Aid Society in the City of New-York. Then he labored in the army for the Christian Commission; then for years among the freedmen, and finally among the Indians, being employed by the American Missionary Association. He never sought or expected this office.

The agency at White Earth—which he has brought to its present excellent condition—will show the principles of his general administration and of the whole reform. In this reserve are several teachers employed by the American Missionary Society; a pastor, supported by the Episcopal Church, while the agent, Mr. Douglass, was recommended by the Congregationalist body. The workers throughout are chosen by, and under the inspection of, benevolent organizations. Other agencies have Catholic officials, where the Indians are especially of that faith. The theory of the Indian Department is that the Indians are wards of the nation, but that they must be taught to support and take care of themselves. They are not to be treated with as a sovereign power; or, if they are, they are not to be allowed to spend money appropriated for them as they may choose. This money is to be spent by the agent for buildings, implements, cattle, and all the means of civilization. At White Earth the agent is unfortunately bound to pay to each individual $10 in money every Winter; but even this he finds demoralizing, and he hopes, in time, not to pay a penny except for work done as wages. The Indians are to be taught agriculture, the care of cattle, trades, and the habits of civilization. They are to be instructed also in school and church. By the residence of white women of education among them, it is hoped that their women may be elevated; and every effort is to be made to improve and educate the children.

This agency, as all the agencies are becoming, is in fact a reformatory, missionary, and educational institution. The new men through all the work, are the agents of the churches and missionary bodies, but under the strict supervision of Government. In one case, one sect has anticipated the Administration by bringing charges against its own agent for suspected corrupt practices. Jobbery and fraudulent dealing in the Indian matters have mostly ceased. The Indians get what Congress votes them, and in the best way. They are taught to help themselves. They learn the pleasures of industry. They are becoming more temperate and orderly. They are living in houses, cultivating the soil, and laying up for the future. They have made the first steps of civilization. The whole reform is merely the application of industry, education, and religion to a barbarous race. This for the wood Indian and those more easily reached.

For the Indian of the plain there must come first submission and the habit of obedience to law. Stronger posts are to be held on the outskirts of civilization, and when an expedition is made like this of Stanley's to the Yellowstone it is to be made with overwhelming force. The policy, then, is one of force and restraint for the unruly; of separation on reservations, and in union with the best philanthropy of the country, the experiment of education and industry, and the withdrawal of Indian affairs from politics. If this be not a reasonable, humane, and Christian "policy" it is difficult to see what is. And had President Grant done no other service to the country there should be lasting gratitude for this great reform he has instituted in dealing with an unfortunate race.

C. L. B.

A SINGULAR WELL.

A correspondent of the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* gives the following account of the singular result of an attempt to dig a well by a Mr. David E. Gibson, in the township of Loami, that State:

"He commenced digging in July or August, 1871, making the hole six feet in diameter. The first thirteen or fourteen feet was soil and friable earth; next came a harder substance, not exactly stone, which the workmen called hard-pan. They dug and blasted through this substance twenty-three or twenty-four feet, or to a total depth of thirty-eight feet. The digging here became so hard that he concluded to use a two-inch stone drill, hoping that water might be found in a few feet. After drilling about two feet, making a total depth of forty feet, the drill suddenly dropped eight feet, and immediately gas commenced blowing off, with a sound similar to a continuous blast of steam when a safety-valve is raised. The two men in the well said the force was so great they could not stand over it—probably they did not try very much—and that it blew them against the sides of the well. After blowing five or ten minutes a few drops of water appeared, more as though it had been thrown from a cup, than like spray. The noise increased for about ten minutes, the water increasing in quantity at the same time. Mr. Gibson says he watched it until he supposed there were five or six barrels of water in the well. Up to that time the force of the gas was such as to keep the water funnel-shaped, holding it up to the sides of the well. Having occasion to walk about forty yards from the well, he discovered that the ground shook and trembled violently, which was distinctly felt by all present. After blowing thus violently for about twenty minutes, the bottom of the well, or a portion of it, gave way, and the water rose to a depth of about twelve feet in as many seconds. At about that depth the water assumed a violent circular motion, as though a person had put one hand in a bucket half filled with water, and whirled it around suddenly. The water then came to a rest, and after a few moments' quiet there was a sudden upheaval, as though the whole body of water was coming to the top of the well, and it really threw it up about four feet. The gas, evidently, was as strong as at first, but the body of water, twelve feet deep, overcame the roaring sound. The agitation continued day and night, the ebullition being similar to boiling water. Every person on looking at it for the first time felt sure that it would soon be flowing out at the top, but its real level was a rise of twelve feet, or about twenty-eight feet below the surface of the ground.

The great object now was to wall the well. A circular platform, six feet in diameter, was constructed of two-inch oak plank, two thicknesses, pinned across each other. In this platform some two-inch augur-holes were bored to let the water come up through. It was then suspended by strong ropes and let down into the well a few feet. About five feet of brick wall was built on the platform and lowered to the water, with the intention of settling all to its proper place and building the wall from there out. As soon as the platform touched the water the agitation was so great as to toss the whole about like an egg-shell, and the wall was soon shaken to pieces. It was next decided to fill the well with loose stones to a point about three feet below the water-level, and then start a wall on that, reasoning that the loose stone would be no impediment to a full flow of water. Having put in the loose stone, a box was then made of four plank, 2 inches thick, 16 inches wide, and 14 feet long, spiked together in such a way as to make the box 14 feet long, with the opening 12 by 16 inches.

This box was lowered into the well with the intention of setting it on end in the centre and throwing stone around it until it was well secured, and then begin to wall. But the small quantity of water above the stone was so agitated as to toss the box from side to side with such force that it was impossible to control it. The box was then taken out, a piece of the same sized plank spiked over the bottom and enough two-inch holes bored in it to let in plenty of water, and about 500 pounds of stone put inside the box, when it was again lowered into the well. This was tossed from side to side by the agitation of the water, now less than three feet above the loose stone; the box was so violently threshed against the sides of the well that it was broken, the stone fell out and the plank knocked apart.

All hands were by this time totally discouraged. They were at their wit's end, and it was reluctantly decided to fill up the well and dig another. The nearest Mr. Gibson could induce the men to dig by the side of the other was to leave a partition of six feet. His object in going down so near the other was that in the event of failing to strike the water he could bore diagonally into the old well. This well was dug six feet in diameter, as before; but they stopped six feet short of the depth in which the first was dug, walled it above the water level, and then drilled a two-inch hole through the hard-pan, and reached the water at the same depth of the former well. The gas was strong, but not so strong as at first, but the supply of water was just the same, and Mr. Gibson thought his troubles at an end. In about two weeks, rumbling sounds began to be heard, and occasionally fine sand would be blown to the top of the well, and the supply of water ceased. The hole was filled with fine sand, packed so tight that it was fully as hard to drill it out as at first. It filled again and again, and as many times did he drill it out. Finally he had a six-inch hole drilled and tubed, and he has had no difficulty since. The well stands at about six feet depth of water, and the only way it could be lowered would be by having pumping apparatus that would move a stream of water greater than six inches in diameter. The agitation in the first well continued as long as there was any water above the filling."

RUSSIAN POLICY IN KHIVA.

A correspondent of the *Golos* writes from Tashkend on the 10th (22d) of June as follows: "The Governor General will not visit Tashkend on his way from Khiva to St. Petersburg. A steamer will convey him from Kungrad to the mouth of the Syr Daria, (Jaxartes,) whence he will take his departure for the capital. The object of his visit to St. Petersburg is reported to be 'the Khiva question,' which must now be definitely settled in a straightforward way, and not by diplomacy. Another motive for his journey to St. Petersburg is to be present at the discussions relative to the administrative reforms which are about to be introduced into the newly-annexed territory in Central Asia. The new project is far more moderate than the one which it is intended to replace, and which has now been tried for three years. The land will not be distributed on the communal system, passports will be dispensed with. Hitherto, a man without a passport forfeited all rights of person, as well as property. Although the new scheme does not provide for law courts or educational institutions, and places no limits on the authority exercised by the Russian Kazis—*i. e.*, the military commanders of districts, who are apt to deal in the most summary fashion with all property, whether belonging to Government or private persons, it nevertheless appears to be more humane than the last. The natives are exempted from corporal punishment, so that the Russians have the exclusive privilege of the birch rod, and even they can only be punished in this way by the interposition of the authorities, as corporal punishment has been abolished by law in Russia. The taxation of the natives will be reduced, at all events the Kirghizes will only be taxed at the rate of 2 roubles 75 copecks per kebitka, instead of 3 50; and the Sart farmers will be rated according to the value of their land—*i. e.*, they will pay tithes of all the produce of the land. Perhaps the best part of the new scheme is that relating to the rural government. The Mayors of the burghs will receive 1,200 roubles annually, which will be charged on the rates of the population. This sum will be paid at the beginning of every year by the Treasury to the Governors of districts, who will settle with the Mayors. The district officers will exercise a kind of patriarchal sway over the population. They will act as a final Court of Appeal in all cases of dissolution of marriage between Mahommedans, if the native courts of the Beys or Kazis have not decided the dispute. Although brought under the immediate, and in some cases severe, rule of the Colonels or Majors in charge of the districts, the natives will gain certain advantages, the possession of which may well render them the objects of envy to Russians. For instance, they will be exempt from military service and stamp duties, so that a tradesman in this country will be better off than a merchant of Russia proper."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

A SUPPLY OF FUNDS NEEDED—WHAT IS SAID ON THE SUBJECT.

"Closed for want of funds," it is said, will be an appropriate notice to post over the door of the District Attorney's office in a few months. It will be remembered that the Board of Apportionment cut down the estimates of all the City departments, and the action was greeted with a growl from nearly everybody whose allowance was curtailed. An estimate was made in the District-Attorney's office of the sum needed, independent of the salaries of the officials—nearly all of which are fixed by law—for the current expenses of the office. It was estimated that about $8,000 would be required. The Board decided that about $3,700, an unexpended balance of the year preceding, would be ample.

The lawyers in the District Attorney's office believe that thousands of dollars are outweighed in the balance against a case brought to a successful termination. Economy is a secondary consideration with the lawyers, but it is a primary one with the Controller and his associates. Hence there are slight differences of opinion and considerable fault-finding by the officials, who chafe under the system of economy established. One of the Assistant District Attorneys has not hesitated to express himself opposed to the Controller's economical régime in open court. He charged that it was difficult to secure the presence of witnesses because of enforced illiberality. Mr. Lyons, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, stated that there were a large number of murder cases to be tried, in which medical and surgical experts were needed. The testimony of such would be required in the approaching trial of Stokes to rebut the testimony of the experts employed by the defense to prove that Fisk was killed by an overdose of opiates, or by unskillful probing of his wound for the pistol-ball. These experts would have to be liberally remunerated for their attendance in court. There were also cases to be tried where pleas of insanity would be ingeniously supported by the opinions of scientists paid by the defense, and these opinions were to be counteracted by testimony for the prosecution, and many other expenses incurred incidental to prosecutions, too numerous to mention. There are about twenty-six cases of homicide to be attended to, a long catalogue of other cases, comprising nearly every crime in the calendar, and, in addition, are the multitudinous indictments against persons charged with defrauding and robbing the City, the District Attorney's office having necessarily to pay a certain share of the expenses of all these trials, great and small. What was to be done about it was hard to say. If the small amount of money allowed for such purposes could not be made to hold out, bills would have to be incurred with the chance of their being honored by the Controller, or the office would have to either be conducted in a crippled condition or discontinue business. Certain improvements were needed in the office fixtures, but this was, of course, a matter of little importance, and everybody was willing enough to put up with such trifling inconveniences.

The Controller's office was visited yesterday, and Deputy Controller Storrs and Mr. Earle, Auditor of Accounts, were both conversed with. Mr. Storrs said that the estimates of all the departments had been cut down, and that he had no doubt that the District Attorney's office had been allowed a sufficient amount of money for every purpose. He thought that the office would not be seriously embarrassed, but would manage in some way to run for a year. The Controller, in view of the extravagant expenditures in all parts of the City and County Government, which have until recently been the rule, was forced to be economical.

Mr. Earle said that he was of the opinion that the District Attorneys had all the money necessary for current expenses of the office. The City Government had been run very extravagantly, he said, and "we were still spending money too extravagantly." Nobody but Mr. Green could have cut down expenditures as they had been. Tax-payers must be protected, and every effort possible was being made in the financial department in that direction.

He was asked if it was true, as had been reported, that Mr. Green was of the opinion that medical men and surgeons should give their services in the courts, when called upon to give testimony as experts, gratuitously. Mr. Earle said that he did not believe that Mr. Green had ever expressed any opinion on this subject, but he did himself entertain such views, and had so expressed himself. He thought that as medical men and surgeons were exempted from jury duty, draft in time of war, and enjoyed other privileges simply because they were men of these professions, they should be willing to give the people the advantage of their knowledge on public trials without compensation. This was, however, only his personal views in the matter, and not an official expression of the department. A certain Assistant District Attorney, he said, had made a charge against the Controller of holding such an opinion in court, but it was a mistake: he alone was responsible for this opinion. Mr. Earle then referred to several points he was making in reference to claims against the City which he thought should be contested in the courts, and the conversation ended, nothing being ascertained as to what action the Controller would take in reference to the additional fund said to be needed by the District Attorney's office.

SEQUEL TO A DIVORCE SUIT.

Messrs. J. P. O'Neill and F. Vandeveer applied to Judge Pratt yesterday for an injunction against the Mercantile Trust Company, restraining them from giving the custody of $50,000 in bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, in a safe in their vault, to Mrs. Georgiana B. Alden, of Westport, Conn. The grounds of the motion were stated to be that the defendant, Mrs. Georgiana B. Alden, commenced suits for divorce against the plaintiff, Stephen H. Alden, in Connecticut and New-York, and had him arrested here at the Metropolitan Hotel, on an affidavit that he was leaving the country; that while sick, and under duresse, he was forced, in order to get released, to assign the $50,000 in bonds to the defendant and $12,000 in cash, and that he prays the Court to decide such agreement and assignment to be void.

Counsel appeared on behalf of Mr. William H. Miller, Superintendent of the Mercantile Trust Company, and read an affidavit to the effect that they had handed over a safe—leased the right to access to it—to Mrs. Alden, and it would be unjust and oppressive to the company to include them in the injunction.

Mr. Fullerton, on the other side, read an affidavit of Mrs. Alden, to the effect that she commenced an action for absolute divorce, and was obliged to take out an order of arrest to prevent her husband from leaving the country and carrying out a threat made by him of going abroad and so disposing of his property that she should get none, and that the $50,000 in bonds was given in satisfaction of a decree of the Connecticut Divorce Court at Bridgeport, granting her alimony.

Mr. Fullerton also read an affidavit of another of defendant's counsel, Mr. Birdsell, from which the following is an extract: "That deponent went to the hotel at 5 P. M. on Saturday evening, with Deputy Sheriff Gale, and arrested the said Alden; that shortly after Mr. Alden sent for him to his room, and requested deponent as a personal favor to instruct said Deputy Sheriff to take his parole to appear in answer to said writ, and put in bail and release him from actual custody. That he told the deponent that his reason for making the request was that he made an agreement with one Sophia Worrell to go for her and take her to the Atheneum (where she was then acting) that evening, and then to take her to supper, and that he did not wish to be followed by a Deputy Sheriff while with her or to break his engagement with her. That deponent did thereupon give such instructions to the Deputy Sheriff, and that next day, while said Alden was driving in a carriage with deponent to Ira Shafer's office, said Alden told him he had taken Sophia Worrell to the theatre, and after that to supper at the Maison Dorée, and had a good time, and that he thanked the deponent for his kindness in releasing him from custody; and deponent further says that Alden was then in full possession of his mental and physical faculties, was not sick, and was not in duresse."

Judge Pratt directed further affidavits to be prepared, and said he would take all the papers this morning.

BIDS FOR CITY STOCK.

Statement of proposals received yesterday by Controller Green for $500,000 of Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New-York:

J. S. Hale	$1,500	at 103.31
George K. Sistare	100,000	at 102.61
George K. Sistare	65,000	at 102.76
George K. Sistare	500,000	at 102.56
George K. Sistare	25,000	at 103.50
George K. Sistare	29,000	at 103.12½
D. Drake Smith, Commercial Mutual Insurance Company	15,000	at 103
John L. Frink	3,000	at 103
C. H. & K. R. Parker	15,000	at 103.26
Total	$753,500	

POLICE MATTERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Capt. Thomas W. Thorne, Superintendent of Street Cleaning, was appointed Inspector, under the charter, which provided for an additional Inspector of Police. The promotion will take effect on the 1st prox., and the newly appointed officer will remain in charge of the Bureau of Street Cleaning. Sergt. William B. Lowery, of the Second Precinct, was appointed captain, vice Thorne promoted. The newly appointed captain was a member of the old Municipal force, and on the organization of the Metropolitan Police, in 1857, abandoned Fernando Wood and gave his allegiance to the new Commissioners. About twelve years ago he was appointed sergeant, and has held that position continuously since that time, during which period he has served in almost every precinct in the City. He has been assigned to the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and will assume command on the 1st prox. Sergt. Jerome H. Ferris, who had been in charge of the Twenty-seventh Precinct since January last, was transferred to the Second Precinct. Acting Sergt. Robert Young, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was promoted to be sergeant, and remains in the Fifteenth Precinct.. The death of Alexander A. Consalvi, Superintendent of Machines in the Bureau of Street-cleaning, was reported to the board by Superintendent Thorne.. A communication from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, relating to the relief of "out-door poor," already published in THE TIMES, was received and placed on file.

RECENT BURGLARIES.

On Saturday last the residence No. 94 Lexington-avenue, the occupants of which are absent from the City, was visited by burglars, who effected an entrance by forcing open the grating over the coal vault. The thieves ransacked the house completely, and carried off clothing, jewelry and silverware valued at $350. The robbery was discovered the next day, and Capt. Tynan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, with Dectective Leahy, succeeded yesterday in arresting John Timpson and Thomas Pendergast, the perpetrators of the burglary, and also were fortunate enough to recover all the stolen property. The prisoners are locked up at the East Twenty-second-street Police Station awaiting the arrival of the owner of the property to make a complaint against them.... The tailor-shop of J. G. Schull, No. 16 Ann-street, was, on Monday night, entered by burglars, who forced open the rear window and carried off twelve pairs of pantaloons valued at $120.... Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning the rear window of the office of N. B. Shute, ice-dealer, at No. 16 Ninth-avenue, was broken open by burglars, who succeeded in forcing open the safe and stealing therefrom $500 in bank-notes and currency, with which they escaped. Officer Rector, of the Ninth Precinct, states that he examined the premises at 4 A. M., and found everything secure, and an hour later found the front door open, and entering discovered the robbery. No clue of the thieves has been obtained.... Early yesterday morning, the side door leading to the liquor-store of D. Doebling, No. 188 Bleecker-street, was forced open by some unknown thief, who stole $70 worth of cigars and $11 in currency, with which he decamped.

PISCICULTURE.

An extensive inlet at Peconic, known as Goldsmith's Inlet, has recently been stocked with 1,000 fish of choice varieties. The inlet receives its supply of water from the Sound, and averages from three to six feet deep. The importance of the fishing interest on the south side of the island may be judged by a statement of the business of Patchogue alone. There are about 350 men engaged in gathering oysters in Patchogue Bay. Each of these men earns during the oyster season about $600—amounting to over $200,000 for oysters taken from the natural beds alone. Besides, there are the planted beds, belonging to private owners, to whom the town has leased from 600 to 800 acres for planting, and this interest is estimated to be worth at least $150,000 a year. From fish and clams is realized at least $100,000 more, making as aggregate of nearly half a million a year from this interest alone in a single village. This sum may be multiplied relatively by every sea-shore village on the south side.

THE LATE MR. FAGNANI'S PAINTINGS.

A series of paintings by the late Joseph Fagnani, entitled "The Nine Muses," of which a criticism appeared in THE TIMES when they were first exhibited in this City in 1869, are now on view at the Somerville Gallery. These pictures are portraits, and very faithful ones too, of ladies well known in the upper circles of New-York society. Thus Mrs. Ronalds is represented as Terpsichore, Mrs. Johnson as Clio, Miss Sullivan as Erato, Miss Wadsworth as Calliope, Miss Blodgett as Urania, Mrs. F. C. Barlow as Polymnia, Mrs. De Luca as Melpomene, Miss Parker as Euterpe, and Miss Smythe as Thalia. To the merits of these works it is unnecessary to refer again. They are painted in Mr. Fagnani's best style, and certainly form a galaxy of such beauty as few cities can boast of possessing. The paintings will remain on view at the Somerville Gallery for several weeks. A subscription has, we understand, been started to purchase them for some public institution, and the amount already promised reaches $8,000. The exhibition also comprises a number of portraits of distinguished foreigners, painted from life by Mr. Fagnani, many years ago.

ANOTHER OF THE SHERIFF'S BILLS.

The manner in which certain officers of the law, whose duty should be to protect the interests of the City and County, endeavor to harass the Controller in the discharge of his duty, is well illustrated by the service of various writs by Sheriff Brennan. In the case of Judge McGuire, in which a levy was lately made upon the pictures in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, no notice was served upon the Controller, as required by section 105 of the new charter. Notwithstanding the requirements of the statute, the Sheriff levied without giving any intimation of his intention to the Controller.

For the arduous service performed in keeping the heroes and statesmen of the early days of the Republic from stepping out of the frames in which they were enshrined, Sheriff Brennan, with characteristic modesty, presented his little bill, which is as follows:

Poundage	$322 95
Keep	275 00
Advertising and adjournments	24 50
Levy and return fee on execution	2 69
Total	$625 14

Of this amount Judge Pratt would allow only $485 77 to be taxed as costs, and remitted the Sheriff, if he disputed this allowance for fees, to his remedy by suit. The judgment and costs, with this deduction, were yesterday paid by the Controller.

SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal took place yesterday, at the sales-room, Exchange-place, John H. Draper & Co. being the auctioneers. The quantity offered was 75,000 tons. The attendance was large and the bidding spirited. The following are the comparative prices obtained last month and at yesterday's sale:

	Tons.	June.	July.
Lump	....	$4 42½@$4 50	$4 65@$4 87½
Steam-boat	7,500	4 52½@ 4 57½	4 95@ 5 00
Grate	18,000	.... @ 4 75	4 94@ 5 00
Egg	7,500	5 00 @ 5 02½	5 25@ 5 35
Stove	32,000	5 25 @ 5 32½	5 36@ 5 42½
Chestnut	10,000	4 55 @ 4 62½	4 70@ 4 75
Total	75,000		

The average rise in steam-boat coal is 30 cents per ton; on egg, 28¾ cents; on grate, 22½ to 25 cents; on stove, 7½ cents, and on chestnut, 13¾ cents.

BASE-BALL.

The Atlantics played the Irvingtons on the Union Grounds, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a very slim audience, but little interest being felt in seeing the professionals polish off a lot of rusty amateurs. The Atlantics put up a new first-baseman, Doescher, upon this occasion, and, taken as a whole, his play was very good. Wolters, the old "unreliable," was absent, as usual, without any valid excuse, but it is doubtful if his staying away injured the Irvingtons in the least, as Campbell's pitching proved very effective. The following is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Irvington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Atlantic	1	1	0	0	3	2	2	0	1	—10

Umpire—Mr. Booth, of the defunct Resolute Club.
Runs Earned—None.
Time of Game—One hour and forty minutes.

BASE-BALL NOTE.

Saturday the Mutual and Atlantic Clubs play on the Union Grounds.

THE NEW CITY PRISON.

The commission appointed to locate and erect a new City Prison met at 4:30 o'clock yesterday, in the City Hall. All the members, consisting of Mayor Havemeyer, Controller Green, and Mr. Vance, the President of the Board of Aldermen, were present. After the minutes of the previous session were approved, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Controller to appoint a competent agent to inquire into the locations and values of the most available sites, after which the commission adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

As the Boston express was nearing Greenwich, yesterday afternoon, about 4:15, a man named Charles Tippmann, aged about thirty-five, was sitting on the platform of the station with his feet on the ground toward the track, with two other men, one on each side, looking at a freight-train standing upon the opposite track letting off steam. The approaching express came with such rapidity, and the engine of the freight-train made so much noise, that Tippmann did not discover his danger until too late. He was struck just below the knees, dashed against the train, and carried about thirty feet, mutilating him in a terrible manner.

FREAK OF A FARMER'S HORSE.

A correspondent of the Manchester (N. H.) *Union* says that as a hired man on the farm of M. F. Foster, in Milford, N. H., had nearly finished loading his last load of hay last week, the horse started at full speed for the barn. As the front door was open, he entered the floor-way without inconvenience, but did not stop there. One half of the door on the opposite end being open, he smashed the other half into fragments and passed out. That end of the barn stands on a granite wall eleven feet high. The horse took a leap to the ground heels over head, and the wagon and hay following, turned completely over on the forward end, and lay bottom up, beyond the horse. In the transaction one shaft got broken, and one trace unhitched, so that the horse became disentangled from the wagon. The boy who was on the load escaped with only a few bruises.

THE CANADIAN RAILROAD SCANDAL.

THE OFFICIAL INQUIRY SUSPENDED—EVIDENCE FOR AND AGAINST MINISTERS—A DISPUTED AGREEMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Tuesday, July 29, 1873.

The complexion of this affair has altered so much from day to day, since the beginning of the present month, that it was impossible for one to weigh the pros and cons, and strike a balance between them with anything like certainty. Now it was overwhelming evidence against the Government; again it was indisputable testimony which contradicted the leading charges; and so it has gone on until the present, when the "revelations" seem to have become exhausted, and your correspondent is enabled to describe the situation without some new disclosure in next morning's papers upsetting all his conclusions.

So far, the controversy is entirely a newspaper one, the official investigation, by a peculiar conjunction of circumstances, being shelved for the present. When it was known that Sir Hugh Allan had secured the contract for the construction of the Canada Pacific Railroad, much dissatisfaction was felt, especially in Ontario, the overtures of an influential company formed in that province having been ignored by the Government. Quite an outcry was raised at the time, but nothing definite transpired, until, during the last session of Parliament, Mr. Huntington, a member of the House of Commons, brought forward certain specific charges against the Government. The main charge was that the charter of the Canada Pacific Railroad had been "sold" to Sir Hugh Allan for a large sum of money, to be used in aiding the elections of Ministers and their supporters in the (then) ensuing general elections. To investigate these charges he moved for a committee of inquiry, which was refused by the House. Subsequently, Sir John A. Macdonald himself moved for a committee, on the ground that Ministers could not remain under these grave imputations without vindicating themselves. As no Parliamentary committee can sit, unless the House be in session, Parliament instead of being prorogued, simply adjourned until the 13th of August. This committee was instructed by Parliament to examine witnesses under oath; but as this was afterward discovered to be unconstitutional, the committee, when it met on the 3d inst., adjourned without effecting its purpose. When the Parliament meets on the 13th proximo, it will be immediately prorogued, so that no investigation can possibly be made by the committee; but it is understood that Government intends to appoint a Royal Commission to proceed with the investigation, and which will have power to administer oaths to witnesses.

It was after the failure of the committee of inquiry to conduct the investigation, that the series of letters written by Sir Hugh Allan to various American gentlemen was published in the Montreal *Herald*. These Americans were originally associated with Allan in his enterprise, but owing to the opposition which the people of Canada raised to the admission of an American element into the Canada Pacific Railroad Company, Allan was obliged to throw them over before he could secure the charter. They, therefore, or at least one of their number, Mr. G. W. McMullen, of Chicago, turned evidence against Allan and the Government. These letters exhibited leading members of the Government, and other prominent Canadians, in an awkward light, and gave considerable color to the Huntington charges—so much so that Sir Hugh Allan felt it incumbent upon him to publish a sworn affidavit stating that no money derived from any fund or from any of his former American associates was expended in assisting the friends of the Government at the general elections, and that he had made no agreement or understanding of any kind with the Government, or any of its members, as to the payment of any sum of money in consideration of receiving the contract for the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Next appeared a statement by Mr. McMullen, in the Toronto *Globe*, which accused Sir Francis Hincks and Sir John Macdonald of accepting "indefinite loans," Sir George Cartier of entering into certain agreements, and other equally corrupt things, which, if substantiated, would annihilate the strongest of Governments in any civilized country. Appended to this statement were certain documents which look suspiciously like a corroboration of Mr. McMullen's statement. The first is an application from Sir George Cartier to Sir Hugh Allan for $20,000 "upon the same conditions as the sum written by him at the foot of his letter to Sir Hugh of the 30th July." Ten thousand dollars was also asked for Sir John Macdonald "on the same terms." The sum first named was received and a receipt granted by Messrs. Beaudry, Starnes, and Murphy, on behalf of Cartier's election committee in Montreal. A telegram of Sir John Macdonald is also produced, asking for $1,000 more.

What the Opposition have failed to show is, that the agreement under which the money was obtained was a bargain or understanding to grant the railroad charter to Allan in consideration of these pecuniary advances. This missing link is the weak point in the charge, and is further weakened by the authoritative denial made in the Government organs, and which was published *in extenso* in THE TIMES of the 25th inst. It is there explicitly stated that the agreement referred to had nothing whatever to do with the Pacific Railroad, and that it was an agreement personal to Cartier, of which the Government were not cognizant. That this may be so is further proved by the members of the election committee who signed the receipt for the money, and who say that they have seen the letter containing the agreement, and that it has no reference at all to the Pacific Railroad Company or charter.

Considerable discredit has been thrown upon the statement of Mr. McMullen, inasmuch as persons he accuses of receiving various sums of money as bribes, or for services rendered or to be rendered, absolutely deny the fact. Among others are Sir Francis Hincks, Hon. Mr. Quimet, and the editors and proprietors of a French Canadian newspaper called the *Minerve*. His testimony has been also invalidated by published contradictions of Sir Hugh Allan, Messrs. White, of the Montreal *Gazette*, and Mr. Brydges, of the Grand Trunk Railroad. His private character has been largely vilified by the Canadian newspapers; but that won't help to clear the Government.

There could not be so much smoke if there was no fire, and Canadians of all shades of political opinion are in a state of unrest until the exact truth is known about the matter. The Government is blamed with delaying the investigation, first, by not urging the committee to proceed to the examination of witnesses, even although it could not have done so under oath; and, second, for being about to prorogue Parliament on the 13th of August. A petition to the Governor General is now being circulated for signature praying him not to prorogue Parliament until its views of the present position of affairs shall have been declared. If corrupt practices at elections were what the Government was charged with, there is ample evidence to prove it. The same charge, however, could be brought with equal justice against the party who might succeed them. But it is extremely unlikely that either a Parliamentary committee or a royal commission will be able to report against them on the charge in its present shape. It may be, however, that sufficient evidence will be elicited as shall cause the present Ministry to lose the confidence of Parliament, in which case the opposition will gain all they wanted by preferring these charges.

A HIGHWAYMAN CAPTURED.

John Levi Wild, a young negro, claiming to reside at Clayton, Jefferson County, N. Y., was arrested yesterday by Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, on suspicion of having been concerned in a bold highway robbery. On the morning of the 4th inst. John Dennis, a farmer, residing near Jamaica, Long Island, while returning from Brooklyn in his market-wagon, was accosted on the road by two colored men, who asked him to give them a ride. He assented; and after the two men got into the wagon, they assaulted Mr. Dennis, knocked him down, and beat him until he became insensible. They then robbed him of $91, all the money he had in his possession, with which they escaped. One of the negroes was subsequently arrested, and having been fully identified by Mr. Dennis, is now in jail awaiting trial. Information obtained from this man led to the arrest of Wild, and he was yesterday brought before Inspector Dilks at Police Head-quarters, and delivered to Detectives Riggs and Powers, of Brooklyn, who took him to that city for identification. Wild denies all knowledge of the affair, and states that on the 4th inst. he left Utica for Albany, and did not come to this City until the 26th inst. He is a good-looking young negro of more than ordinary intelligence, and is a cook and barber by occupation.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

NIAGARA FALLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having permitted "Grumblers and fault-finders" full expression in your columns, will THE TIMES now listen and give publicity to a counter picture of Niagara Falls from an old visitor? No one disputes the right of every one to come and gaze their fill, and come and come again, as they will do if they have any true love for the picturesque, grand, and wonderful. So long as the lands bordering on Niagara River are the undisputed property of private individuals, and each year these individuals spend their money in keeping foot-paths and carriage drives in order, building bridges, bringing thus new wonders to charm the traveler, why should that traveler complain at the very small tax imposed on him? Whoever thinks his fifty cents thrown away that gives him a smooth firm path around and through Goat Island had better stay at home, and never look upon the "emerald waters" of the "Horse-shoe Fall," or the dancing, feathery foam of the "Rapids" from the "Three Sisters." That's the old grumble. To-day we have a new one—"The Falls fenced out!" Do not the owners of lots in cities ever sell their lots to a "stock company?" and haven't individuals in Niagara Falls village the same rights as other men?

Please, Mr. Editor, come and see for yourself what this company have done, and I am sure your sense of justice will say it deserves the praise and thanks of all "sight-seers" instead of complaints. For many years visitors to the "American Fall" found no protection from falling to the river below, save slight shrubs and dwarf trees, which have yearly diminished by the giving way of the earth beneath their roots; now a solid wall of stone gives assurance of safety, besides giving visitors a better "look-out" or look-off down, down into the green depths below. Once you walked round a chasm and climbed a hill over a path of rough stones and gnarled roots of trees, now the "chasm is bridged," the hill cut down, and a drive through the grove over this old gorge by the "ferry-house," not only making "sight seeing" easy, but has opened to the public a more extended and grander view of the "great wonder" than ever before found on the "American side," and should the twenty cents admission tax be considered extortion? The grounds once belonged to the great State of New-York, which at one time talked of building a State prison upon Goat Island, then parted with them for a song! Perhaps national ownership would do better. Let the grumblers petition Congress to purchase the approaches to the great waters; perhaps their petition might be heard, and were I an owner I'd gladly sell out to "Uncle Sam," and it's more than possible there might then be taxes for the people to pay.

A LADY VISITOR.

NIAGARA FALLS, Thursday, July 24, 1873.

TELEGRAPH IMPOSITIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is there any way for the public to be protected from the impositions of the telegraph companies? These corporations take their patrons' money and do not fulfill their agreements, and if complaint is made to the office the polite reply is that "the matter will be investigated," and there it ends. Having been subjected to repeated impositions recently, I feel keenly in the matter, and I doubt not that my experience is the same as that of many others. I beg to call attention to the following instances.

First—I sent a dispatch in June from Binghamton to Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, and paid the price asked, seventy cents. When the dispatch was delivered at the place designated, twenty-five cents additional was demanded and paid—no reason given.

Second—Two weeks ago last Saturday a dispatch was sent at 7 A. M. from Flushing, only fifteen miles from New-York, to my residence in Brooklyn, announcing the dangerous illness of my nephew. This was received at about 9:30 o'clock. A second dispatch sent from Flushing at 9 o'clock announcing the death was not delivered until 4:30 the same afternoon, my wife having, in answer to the first dispatch, visited Flushing, remained several hours and returned home previous to its delivery.

Third—Two dispatches sent from Brooklyn to Woodsburg, (not twenty miles from Brooklyn,) requesting the return of a clergyman for a funeral service were not delivered until after the funeral.

Fourth—On Monday morning, July 28, two dispatches were sent at 7 A. M. from Manor, Long Island, eighty miles from New-York, one directed to my residence, Marcy-avenue, Brooklyn. This was delivered at exactly 10:30 the same night, after every one had retired. The other dispatch, directed to a prominent business firm in Wall-street, was not delivered until the next morning—both of these dispatches being important, and causing considerable annoyance by their non-delivery.

In all these cases payment was made in advance. Had the case been otherwise, possibly more diligence would have been used.

It would be better in all cases for parties not to prepay their dispatches, for if the company once get your money there is no redress, unless a law shall be passed next Winter to remedy the growing evil and grasping monopoly of telegraph companies.

E. P. CLARK.
No. 437 Marcy-avenue, Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 30, 1873.

PROTESTANTISM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your articles on "The Decline of Protestantism" have doubtless been read with surprise and sorrow by many who were not prepared to believe in or admit their truth.

In directing public attention to this most important subject, you are entitled chiefly to the gratitude of such as may feel aggrieved that a system of religion so dearly prized should not, by the secular Press, at least, be quietly allowed to pass from decline to a possible failure.

If there is such a "decline" as you indicate, its evidences must be palpable to those who will have the courage and honesty dispassionately to examine and discover them. We will not deny, that numerically, Protestants are increasing; but we affirm that the progress or decline of a Christian sect must be determined by its power to accomplish beneficent results, rather than by the numbers enrolled upon her records. If it be shown that in the face of a large increase of the elements of power—numbers and wealth—she still exhibits more and more the evidences of decline or failure, then the argument against her becomes the stronger, and the necessity for reformation becomes all the more pressing and imperative.

Among the evidences indicating the present weakness or decline of Protestantism, we enumerate:

1. The vast amount of time, talent, wealth, and labor expended in the interest of the Protestant Church, with such meagre and totally inadequate results; with a minority numbered by tens of thousands directing its energies exclusively upon the advancement of religion; with wealth pouring itself out without stint for the erection of churches every where; and with a lay element exerting itself with untiring industry in the direction it has chosen to pursue, surely results infinitely greater than now appear should be attained unless the system is a failure, (which we deny,) or there is a radical decline and deviation from the spirit wherein lies its strength and efficiency.

2. The alarming increase of vice, crime, pauperism, dishonesty, worldliness, skepticism, and infidelity, in spite of all the means now employed by the Church to check them, leads to the conclusion that it is either radically wrong or that its faith has been temporarily subverted by a delusive theology, and that it is relying upon means inadequate and unfitted to accomplish its purposes and desired results.

3. The discords and divisions in matters of faith and practice; the rivalries and jealousies that exist between churches of the same denomination, and separate into almost hostile attitudes those of different theological beliefs, cause such an exhibition of weakness and unworthiness as greatly to impair, if not destroy, one of her great sources of power. What sympathy can exist between the world and a discordant, divided, and powerless Church?

4. The manifest, and, as it sometimes appears, almost supreme dependence upon mere human means, pecuniary resources, extravagant establishments, popular and fashionable appliances, and intellectual and theological agencies, seem to indicate that the sense of faith in a divine power as the source of its strength, has largely given place to mere material and human instrumentalities, to which there is no promise in the doctrines this Church professes to believe and practice.

If there is any fair degree of truth in the statement of the foregoing evidences of the decline of Protestantism, it must be admitted that they are serious and vital, and ought to produce alarm and immediate reformation.

We believe that all the great religions of the world, as they have successively appeared, have served some useful purpose, and prepared the way for a better to take its place.

In this direction we regard Protestantism as the last and highest expression of religious faith and economy, and divinely inspired and fitted for the greatest moral and spiritual achievement.

Romanism, like other imperfect and corrupt systems, may have done its best work in preparing the way for that protest against its errors and superstitions that culminated in Protestantism.

We have no need to go backward to Rome. If Romanism will be obedient to the spirit of this progressive age, and be true and loyal to the faith that lies at the basis of her theological system; if she will discard the errors and superstitions that still obstruct her progress and usefulness and lay aside the unworthy oppositions and unhallowed ambitions that mightily impair her moral and spiritual strength, she would be a powerful agent for good, and one with which Protestants ought gladly to join with heart and hand for the more speedy accomplishment of those great purposes for which the religion of the Bible was divinely instituted.

The world stands sadly in need of all the good these two great sects—one in origin—might perform if they would but use their power in harmony with the great precepts of the Gospel, and in union each with the other.

Protestantism itself needs purifying of her materialism and practical infidelity. To-day there are thousands within her ranks openly or silently protesting against the errors that have crept into her faith and the abuses that deform her practice. She needs to discard her dependence upon systematic theology as a science elaborated by human ingenuity, and return to the pure and simple teachings of the Gospel of Christ. By exchanging a faith that may, with far too much truth, be denominated as intellectual, for the practical adoption in daily life of the Gospel precepts, she would clothe herself with a power divinely appointed and promised, against which all the forces of evil that are assailing her from within and from without would contend in vain. Armed with the spirit breathed into His Church by her Divine founder, and obedient to the command of her great commission, the promises of triumph and victory would everywhere follow her faithful and consecrated labors.

The hopes of humanity seem to be bound up in and identified with the Protestant Church. Its separation from Rome was the cutting loose from a bondage to traditions, superstitions, and corruptions, and the inauguration of a new era of return to the simple and original elements of faith believed in and practiced by the early Apostolic Church. It has largely departed from this high Scriptural standard, and seems to be rapidly declining into a system that is substituting reason for faith; human instrumentalities for those that are Divine; intellectual power for spiritual energy; material resources for dependence on God; forms of worship and service, for true humility and devotion; popular and fashionable appliances, for sincere and direct agencies; exhibition sermons, for earnest and practical appeals; the praise of men, for the approval of God, and formal public prayers, for secret, closet devotions—with such evidences of her decline from a true faith, and such elements of deeply felt and acknowledged weakness, nothing remains for the Protestant Church but a new protest against her own errors and declinations, a sincere return to her true faith, and a vital union of her discordant and conflicting elements. Having thus girded herself, she could speedily prove to the world that she is, what she professes to be, the last and best depository of God for the highest blessings to man on this earth.

PROTESTANT.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 26, 1873.

OUR COMMERCE WITH THE EAST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to occupy a portion of your space with a subject which has not hitherto received sufficient attention. I allude to the development of American trade in Eastern Asia and the Pacific. Commerce in that part of the world is every day becoming more important; and in view of the interests of our Western ports, and through the Pacific Railroads of the interests of every State in the Union, it seems of the utmost import to us all that the American flag should assert a prominent position in the Pacific Ocean and Asiatic seas. Having passed several years in that part of the world, I can testify to its wealth, and to the wide field that is open there for American enterprise. Throughout the whole of the southern coast, from the Philippines to the head of the Persian Gulf, in the Indian Archipelago, Australia, and the islands of the Pacific, is a region teeming with riches and population, where we might extend our trade well-nigh indefinitely. The population of the nations on the Asiatic coast line, according to latest returns, is 235,769,972, and that of the islands of the archipelago 29,091,000. The imports of British India alone, in 1869, were valued at $254,715,955; of Ceylon, at $23,175,115; while in 1871 the importations of India had increased to $294,290,000. In 1868 the trade of Sarawak, in Borneo, was estimated at $2,914,755, and in the following year it was $3,670,310. In 1870 the imports at the ports of Australia amounted in value to $149,811,730, and they are increasing rapidly. Samoa, in the Navigator's Islands, ten years ago, was fortunate if it occasionally received a visit from a whaler, but in 1869 it had developed a trade which required a shipping of 13,472 tons. In like manner the trade of all these places is widening with extraordinary rapidity, and if we wait on, doing nothing to share it, we shall have no right to complain if, ten years hence, we find the ground covered by foreign flags.

The imports of the islands consist chiefly of cotton and woolen goods, hardware, and earthenware, nankeens, paper, provisions, especially flour and liquors. And there would soon be created a large demand for the manufactures of our Eastern States, as well as for salt, tobacco, &c.

It seems to me that the Commissioners of the Centennial Exhibition should not lose the opportunity that is theirs of procuring such an exhibition of the products of those Eastern nations as will at once direct the attention of our people to their value. At no previous exhibition have they been efficiently represented. It would, therefore, be unique as well as valuable, and I am convinced it would give an impulse to American commerce such as would be a fitting inauguration of the second century of our national existence.

NEMO.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 26, 1873.

A NOTORIOUS SWINDLER.

The arrest of a young man known as Henry Martin was fully reported in yesterday's TIMES, and the prisoner turns out to be one of the bogus reporters by whom Brooklyn residents have been swindled for several months past. Martin has on several occasions represented himself as a TIMES reporter, and borrowed small sums on the strength of the falsehood, taking care, however, not to leave his victims any clue to his whereabouts, and to keep out of the way of arrest. He has served two years in State Prison for a wholesale swindling operation, and it is probable that a sufficient number of charges will now be proved against him to send him there again for a protracted period. His most intimate accomplice goes by the name of Raymond, and was recently engaged with Martin in a swindle of Brooklyn public school principals. Their plain was so carefully laid that they succeeded in borrowing money from several. One of them would go to a school and represent that he had been detailed by some respectable journal, generally claiming to be connected with THE TIMES, to ascertain the progress made by the scholars in music, &c., for comparison with New-York schools. Raymond, who generally visited the schools, would pretend that Martin, an associate who, as he truly said, was "engaged in the same business," was to meet him at the school at a certain hour, and after waiting until past the time, he would suddenly remember that he was dependent on Martin for car fare, &c., and forthwith borrow $2 of the principal. The swindler would take care not to show himself in the vicinity again. Raymond visited Public School No. 32, in South Brooklyn, and after audaciously registering himself as "F. W. Raymond, NEW-YORK TIMES," he borrowed $2 from the principal, Mr. Sproul, and made his exit. Martin swindled numerous tradesmen on pretense that he was a TIMES reporter and a member of a Duffield-street church committee. He is now in Raymond-street Jail, and the police are on the track of his accomplice.

CONSOLIDATION OF KINGS COUNTY TOWNS.

The following-named citizens of Brooklyn have been appointed by Mayor Powell to prepare a plan for the annexation of the five country towns of Kings County with the City of Brooklyn: Edmund Briggs, George L. Fox, E. J. Lowber, J. N. Wyckoff, Jr., George C. Bennett, and A. G. Baylis. The Commissioners appointed by the towns are as follows: Gravesend, Wm. Bennett; Flatbush, John A. Lott; New-Utrecht, T. G. Bergen; Flatlands, Peter Lott; New Lotts, C. W. Hamilton. The Commissioners will receive $10 for each day's actual service, and their remuneration cannot exceed $300 each, as they are directed to meet Aug. 12, and will be allowed thirty days for the completion of the plan.

PAULINE SCHAULKEN IN COURT.

Pauline Schaulken, the notorious domestic thief, was arraigned before Justice Walsh, in Brooklyn, yesterday, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Representatives of numerous German families whom she had victimized were in court and testified to her having engaged herself as a servant, and shortly after disappeared with a considerable amount of property. Thirty-seven families have appeared to identify her, and it is estimated that she realized some $10,000 from her numerous robberies. Her husband, who was arrested as a receiver and accomplice, was yesterday released, the Court having no jurisdiction.

CITY HALL NOTES.

It was rumored yesterday in the City Hall that some of the Aldermen had formed a new combination to remove Mr. Vance from the Presidency of the board. On inquiry it was ascertained that they cannot secure votes enough to accomplish their object. The Aldermanic opposition are determined not to meet until the 11th of September; but some of the Mayor's friends in the board are anxious to call a special session, so as to take action on the nominations for the magisterial bench. As the combination remains intact, it is not considered likely that they will succeed.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Held by Pratt, J.—19, International Trust Company vs. James Wilson; 36, R. J. Pigott vs. Sydney S. Harris; 68, People ex rel. Cogan vs. A. H. Green; 69, Francis A. Palmer vs. A. H. Green; 73, Market National Bank vs. John H. Schoonmaker; 104, Elizabeth M. Jones vs. Cecilia A. Butler; 105, Isaac B. Williams vs. J. Collins, Jr., et al.; 172, James B. Williams vs. Nolney P. Kimball; 179, Thomas M. Tyng vs. Peter Fidds; 185, George Dallamore vs. William H. Mitchell; 186, The Western Railroad Company vs. Lawrence P. Bayne; 189, George Dallamore vs. James G. Duncan; 210, In matter, &c., F. A. Palmer vs. Andrew H. Green; 232, Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Wm. S. Wright et al.; 247, Robert J. Pigott vs. Henry B. Davis et al.; 275, Reuben Napelsden vs. George F. C. Dohrenn et al.; 276, Christina K. Brown vs. Henry E. Peters et al.; 277, The People, &c., Tracy vs. Andrew H. Green.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 30.

By Judge Pratt.

In the matter of Wilmund & Mount vs. N. H. Fowler; motion denied, with costs.

Paine vs. McCarthy; motion granted, judgment to stand as security.

Geiswein vs. Albracht; motion to vacate order of arrest denied.

By Judge Daniels.

Sprague vs. Lazare; motion granted.

Centes vs. Sandevater; motion to continue injunction denied.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Flour steady; offerings rather light; most of the sales private. Wheat excited; prices higher for No. 2 Spring, cash or seller July, which sold up to and closed at $1 26; seller August, demand fair and market firm at $1 13⅞@$1 14; No. 1 Spring nominal; No. 3 Spring easier at $1 04; Rejected dull and lower at 88c. Corn advanced and in fair demand at 35¾c.@36c. for No. 2 Mixed, regular; 36⅜c. for Fresh, spot; 36⅛c.@36¼c., seller August; 38c.@38¼c., seller September; Rejected, 33½c.@34c.; High Mixed, 37½c. Oats dull and lower at 26½c.@26¾c. for No. 2, cash; 25⅞c., seller August. Rye steady at 56½c. for No. 2. Barley dull and unchanged; No. 2 Fall sold at 80c.½c., seller September; new No. 3, 70c., spot. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork steady at $15 50, spot or seller August. Lard quiet and unchanged at 7¾c., spot. Bulk Meats advanced and in fair demand at 7⅜c. for Shoulders, 9c. for Short Rib and Short Clear Middles. Bacon quiet and unchanged; no sales. Whisky firm at 93½c. Freights firm and active; Corn to Buffalo, 5½c.; Wheat to do., 5¾c.@6c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 224,000 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Oats, and 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,500 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 381,000 bushels Corn, and 78,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 30.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,400 bbls., at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 75 for White Winter, $10 25 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; round lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club offered at $1 47; sales of 2,800 bushels, in car-lots, at $1 47 to $1 50. Corn quiet; sales of car-lots at 52c.@53½c. Corn-meal—$1 15 for Bolted; $1 10 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed dull; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $20, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—12,200 bushels Wheat; 8,900 bushels Corn; 1,920,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—5,500 bushels Wheat; 1,500 bushels Corn; 2,195,000 feet of Lumber. Amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tidewater, noon yesterday, as near as can be ascertained, was 1,282,000 bushels Wheat, 976,000 bushels Corn, 153,000 bushels Oats, 13,500 bushels Barley, 15,000 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 30.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,555 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 256,474 bushels; Oats, 29,487 bushels; Peas, 350 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 78,150 bushels; Corn, 185,967 bushels; Oats, 29,450 bushels. Railroad Exports—Wheat, 38,378 bushels; Corn, 20,400 bushels; Oats, 47,754 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9½c.; Oats, 6¼c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$8; Amber, $7 50@$8 50; White, $9@$9 25. Wheat dull; no sales reported; quoted—Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 42; Milwaukee No. 2, $1 31@$1 32; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 30; White Canada, $1 65@$1 73; White Michigan, $1 70@$1 75. Corn firmer; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 2 Dry at 44½c.@45c.; 9,000 bushels No. 2 dry at 44c. Oats quiet; sales, 3,000 bushels Chicago and Milwaukee No. 2 at 37c.@38c. Rye nominally 73c.@75c. Barley-malt—Prime Winter Western, $1 15@$1 20; prime Canada, $1 25. Provisions unchanged.

BOSTON, July 30.—The receipts of new fleece Wool from the West now reach a considerable figure, and afford a good assortment from which to select. The market is steady at current prices. Manufacturers are free purchasers, but are unwilling to pay over 45c. or 50c. ₱ lb. for good Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania Fleece; average and choice lots of Double Extra Ohio and Pennsylvania are selling at 48c.@50c. ₱ lb.; Delaine and Combing Fleeces have been in demand at 50c.@55c. ₱ lb., with an occasional lot of very choice Combing at an advance on the latter rates. There is very little Canada Combing on the market, and it is held nominally at 60c.@65c. California Wool is steady, the best selling at 35c., and down to 20c.@25c. for poor and burry Spring. The large receipts of California Wool have not caused any accumulation of that description on the market.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Flour steady and more doing; Howard-street Superfine, $4 25@$5 25; do. Extra, $6@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$9; City Mills Superfine, $4 25@$5 25; do. Extra, $6@$8 50; do. Family, $9@$10 50; Western Superfine, $4 25@$5 25; do. Extra, $6@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$8 75. Wheat active and steady; good to prime Red, $1 57@$1 63; common to fair do., $1 45@$1 55; Western Red, $1 45@$1 53. Corn—White Southern firm at 86c.@87c.; Yellow do. dull at 58c.@59c.; Mixed Western dull and nominal at 56c. Oats weak; Southern, 43c.@45c.; Western Mixed, 40c.@42c. Rye firmer at 65c. Hay quiet and steady; Pennsylvania, $20@$26. Provisions quiet, but firm and unchanged. Western Butter unchanged. Whisky firmer at 96½c.@97c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—Flour steady; Superfine, $3 50@$4 50; Extra, $4 50@$5 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family do., $6 70@$7 75; State, Indiana, and Ohio, $7 50@$8 75; Fancy, $9@$10. Wheat—New in moderate demand; New Southern Red, $1 55@$1 58; New Ohio do., $1 40@1 45; New Amber, $1 58@$1 59. Rye steady; State, 75c. Corn in fair demand; Yellow, 58c.@60c.; Mixed Western, 56c.@57c.; Damp, 54c.@55c.; White, 69½c.@70c. Oats steady; White, 48c.@50c.; Mixed, 41c.@44c. Coffee—Sales, 200 bags Rio at 19½c.@20½c., gold. Sugar firm; sales, 949 hhds. Cuba at 7⅝c.@7⅞c. Molasses active; sales, 800 hhds. and 80 tcs. Cuba at 31½c.@32c. Petroleum weak; Crude, 12¼c.; Refined, 18c. Whisky held firmly at 97c.

TOLEDO, July 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; New, 1c. higher; sales of No. 2 White Wabash at $1 75; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 65; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 62; new, $1 34½; seller August, $1 36; seller September, $1 37; No. 1 Red, $1 60; No. 2 do., new spot, and seller August, $1 33; seller September, $1 36; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 58; New do., $1 50. Corn quiet and unchanged; sales of High Mixed, seller September, at 45c.; seller October, 46c.; Low Mixed, 42¼c.; no grade, 37½c.; damaged, 31c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 38c. for No. 1; 32½c. for No. 2; 33c. for Michigan. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn; 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—Flour quiet; sales of Fancy at $7 75; A No. 1, $7@$7 25; Superfine, $3 50. Wheat in good demand at $1 20@$1 30 for new on arrival. Corn firm at 58c.@62c. for sacked. Oats firm and scarce at 44c.@46c. Rye and Barley nominal. Pork steady at $16@$16 50. Bacon firm and in good demand at 9c.@9¼c. for Shoulders; 10½c.@10⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10½c. for Clear Sides, packed. Hams steady at 13c.@13½c. for Plain; 14½c.@15½c. for Sugar-cured and Fancy. Bulk Meats steady at 8c. for Shoulders; 9½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅝c. for Clear Sides, loose; ¼c. higher for packed. Lard steady at 9c.@9½c. for Tierce; 10c. for Keg. Whisky steady at 91c.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Flour dull; New, $6 25@$6 75. Wheat steady; New, $1 25@$1 28. Corn in fair demand and firm at 44c.@45c. Rye steady at 70c.@72c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 33c.@43c. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Mess Pork held firmly at $16; sales at $16 in settlement. Lard dull and nominally unchanged. Bulk Meats strong and in good demand; Shoulders held at 7¾c.; sales at $7 70; sales at $8, buyer August; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅜c.@9½c.; sales at 9⅝c.@9¾c., buyer August; Clear Sides held at 9½c.; sales at a country point, 9⅜c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Clear Sides held at 10½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 30.—Flour dull; sales of Treble Extra at $6@$7; Family, $8@$9 50. Corn scarce; sales of White Mixed at 70c. Oats easier at 41½c.@42c. Bran dull at 80c. Hay dull, at $22 for prime, $25 for choice. Pork dull at $17. Bacon in good demand and scarce, at 9¾c. for Shoulders; 11c. for Clear-rib Sides; and 11¼c. for Clear Sides. Hams sold at 15½c.@16c. Lard dull at 8½c.@8¾c. for tierce; 10c.@10¼c. for keg. Sugar and Molasses—nothing doing. Whisky firm, at 95c. for Louisiana; $1 for Cincinnati. Coffee dull at 18c.@20½c. Exchange—Sterling, 127; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium. Gold, 115½.

MILWAUKEE, July 30.—Flour dull and nominal; sales of Extra Spring at $5 50@$6 75. Wheat dull and nominal; sales of No. 1 at $1 25½; No. 2, $1 18½, cash or seller July; $1 16⅝, seller August. Corn firm at 35½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats quiet and weak at 27c. for No. 2. Rye firm and in fair demand at 57c. for No. 1. Barley quiet and weak at 79c. for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 10½c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, July 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $8 50@$8 70 for choice White. Wheat active and higher; Old firm; New dull; sales of extra White at $1 80@$1 81; No. 1 White Old, $1 64@$1 70; New, $1 50@$1 51; Amber Michigan, new, $1 35. Corn dull and lower at 40c. Oats dull and lower at 36c.@37c. Receipts—5,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and drooping at 56c.@62c. Oats dull and declining at 40c. Pork and Lard dull; prices nominal; no sales. Bacon firmer at 9½c. for Shoulders; 10¼c.@10⅞c. for Sides.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—Wheat more active; No. 1 Red at $1 37; No. 2 Red at $1 25. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 30—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 93⅞; 10-40s, 91; new 5s, 90⅞; Erie Railway Shares, 47⅛.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 46⅞.

2:15 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is ⅞ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 46⅝.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 46¾.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 46⅝.

4:15 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £9,000.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 46½.

4:45 P. M.—Consols for the account, 92½; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94¼; 1867s, 94⅛; 10-40s, 91¼; new 5s, 90⅝.

PARIS, July 30—P. M.—Rentes 56f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, July 30—1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm and tending upward. Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.@9⅛d. Sales, 18,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable July, at 8⅝d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston not below Low Middling, deliverable July, at 8 13-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 9,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable September and October, at 8⅝d.

LONDON, July 30—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £33 10s. ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 32s. ₱ cwt.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Western Union	93½	400	Erie Railway	59½
600	do	93¼	600	Lake Shore...b3.	94⅜
100	do...b3.	93⅜	600	do...s3.	94⅜
400	do	93¼	1400	do	94⅜
300	do	93⅛	1000	do...b3.	94½
300	do	93	5	do	94¾
400	do	92⅞	1000	do	94½
1600	do	92¾	1000	do	94¾
200	do	92⅝	1000	do...b3.	94⅝
200	do	92¾	600	do	94⅝
100	do...c.	92⅝	700	do	94¾
400	do	92¾	400	Harlem	134
200	do...s3.	92⅞	100	A. & Pac. Pf.	27
100	Pacific Mail	37¾	100	Rock Island	110⅞
100	do	37½	100	do	110¾
600	do	37⅜	100	do	110⅞
900	do...s3.	37¼	200	do	111
200	N. Y. C. & Hud	105½	100	do...b3.	111
300	do	105⅝	400	do	110⅞
400	do	105½	100	C., C. & I. C...c.	32⅜
400	do...s3.	105½	200	Tol. & Wab	72⅝
200	do...c.	105½	900	do	72⅞
100	do...b3.	105⅝	100	do...c.	72¾
200	do	105½	200	do	72¾
5	do	105¾	100	do...b3.	73
1300	do	105½	400	do	72⅞
400	do...s3.	105½	100	St. Paul	52⅝
600	Union Pacific	28	100	do	52½
200	do...b3.	28⅜	200	do...b3.	52½
200	do	28⅜	200	Ohio & Miss...b3.	40¼
100	North-western...c.	69⅝	1000	do...b3.	40⅛
100	do	69⅝	200	do	40⅛
200	do	69½	600	do	40¼
100	do	69⅝	100	do...c.	40¼
100	do...s3.	69½			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 118⅜	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 117⅜
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 119¼	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67 118⅞
15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new 116½	500 do 119
10,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new 117¾	5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68...s3. 117¼
	500 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 115⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, n...s3.	81	400	N.Y.C.&H.b.c..b3.	105⅝
1,000	Mo. 6s	93⅛	200	do	105⅝
3,000	B. 6s, W. L.	93⅜	100	do	105½
10,000	Ga. 7s, n.b.c.	90	900	do...b3.	105⅝
10,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	103½	300	do...s3.	105½
1,000	B.N.Y.&E. 1st.	93	100	do...b3.	105⅝
2,000	Hud. R. 2d S.F.	105	600	do	105⅝
1,000	U. P. R., 1st M.	82¾	100	Pac. R...b.c...b3.	28⅜
6,000	do	82¼	600	do...c.	28⅜
20,000	U. P. 10s, Inc.	60	28	C., C. & Ind. C.	88¼
5,000	Ch.&N.W.con.	93	300	Erie Railway.b.c.	59½
1,000	Gr't W., 2d M.	87½	100	do	59⅝
15,000	O. & M. 2d.b3.	85	300	do	59⅝
3,000	B.,C.R.&M.,1st	88	200	do	59⅞
1,000	do	88¼	200	do	60
2,000	Del.& H.R.bds.	102½	100	do	59⅞
200	Canton C...b. c.	102	1200	do	59¾
195	Del. & H. Canal	115	200	Harlem Railroad	133¾
200	Cons. Coal...b. c.	55½	400	do	132⅜
200	Am. Express	64	200	do	132½
100	U. S. Express...b.c.	69	200	do	132⅜
22	Clev. & P. R. G'd.	88½	600	do	132½
50	Western U. Tel.	92½	200	do...b.c.	133
500	do.bet. call.	92¾	200	do	132¾
800	do	92¾	200	do	132½
400	do	92⅞	200	do	132½
100	do...b3.	92⅞	300	Chic. & R. I. b.c.	110⅞
300	do...c.	92¾	30	do	111½
400	do	92¾	30	L. S. & M. So. R. R.	95
900	do...b3.	92¾	400	do...b.c.	94¾
900	do...s3.	92¾	100	do...c.	94¾
300	do	93¾	700	do...b3.	94⅞
300	do	92⅝	2400	do	94⅞
200	do	92⅝	500	do...b3.	94⅞
100	do...c.	92⅝	800	do	94¾
100	do...b3.	92⅝	800	do	94⅝
200	do	92⅝	500	do	94⅝
200	do...s3.	92½	500	do	94⅝
1200	do	92½	3400	do	94⅞
1100	do	92⅝	1000	do...b3.	94⅞
100	do...b3.	92⅝	1800	do	95
300	do...b3.	92⅝	160	N. J. Cen...s3.	102½
200	do	92¾	100	Mil. & St. P...b. c.	52⅝
100	Pac.M.S.S.Co..b.c.	37¼	100	T., W. & W...b.c.	72⅝
100	do	37⅜	100	do...b3.	72¾
600	do	37⅜	100	do...s3.	72⅝
100	do...b3.	37½	200	Del., Lac. & W	100⅜
200	do	37½	100	do	100⅜
100	do...s3.	37½	100	do...b.c.	100⅜
200	Ohio. & Miss..b.c.	40¼	600	do	100¾
100	do...s3.	40¼	100	P. R. of Mo.b.c.s3.	47
100	do	40⅛	200	H. & St. Jo...b.c.	40
100	do...s3.	40⅛	200	At. & P. Pf.	27
200	do...b3.	40¼			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200	Canton	102	100	Harlem...c.	133½
200	Western Union	92¾	400	do	134
200	do...b3.	92¾	100	do	133⅞
800	do	92⅝	100	do	134
100	do...b3.	92⅝	300	Rock Island...s3.	110¾
100	Pacific Mail...c.	37½	500	Lake Shore...b3.	95
1000	N. Y. C. & H...b3.	105¾	500	do...s3.	94⅞
500	do	105⅝	700	do	94⅞
100	Panama	115⅝	100	do...b3.	94⅝
100	Erie Railway.b3.	59⅞	100	St. Paul...b3.	52¼
1000	do	60	300	North-west'n	69½
200	do	60¼	100	do...b3.	69⅝
100	do...s3.	60¼	100	Del., Lack. & W.	101
300	do	60⅜	300	Tol. & Wab	72¾
700	do	60¼	500	do...b3.	72⅞
1500	do	60⅛	400	do	72⅞
100	do	59⅞	400	do...b3.	73
500	Union Pacific	28⅛	100	Han. & St. Jo.	40
100	do...c.	28			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, n. s3.	81	100	Harlem R. R. b. c.	133⅞
1,000	Mo. 6s, H.&St.J.	92	400	do	133½
1,000	Ala. 8s, '93	84¼	600	do	134
1,000	do	84⅜	100	L. S. & M. So. R. R.	94⅞
1,000	Erie 3d M.	101⅝	600	do...b.c.	94⅞
5,000	B., N.Y.&E. 1st.	93¼	100	do...b3.	94⅞
22,000	U.P. 7s, Ld. Gt.	72	300	do	94¾
5,000	U. P. 10s, Inc.	60	100	do...c.	94⅝
2,000	Ch.&N.W.Con.	93¼	200	Chi. & N.W. R. b.c.	69½
500	Cl. & P., 4th M.	85	59	C., Cin., C. & Ind. R.	88¼
6,000	N. J. So., 1st	74¾	150	N. J. Cen. R...b. c.	103
100	Canton Co.	102	200	Chi. & R. I. R..b.c.	110⅞
100	do...b. c.	102	100	do...s3.	110¾
50	Wells, Far. Exp.	72	200	Mil. & St. P...b.c.	52⅛
100	Pac.M.S.S.Co.b.c.	37½	100	Del., Lac. & W. R.	100⅞
200	N.Y.C. & H.R..b.c.	105½	200	T., W. & W. b. c. b3.	73
100	W. Un. Tel..b.c.c.	92⅝	800	do...b3.	72⅞
500	do...s3.	92⅝	800	do...b3.	73
100	do	92⅝	400	do	72⅞
100	do...b3.	92¾	400	do	73
500	do...s3.	92⅝	300	do	72⅞
900	do	92⅝	100	do...b3.	72¾
300	do...b3.	92⅝	300	do	72¾
500	do	92½	50	Morris & Es. R.	92
100	do...b3.	92½	50	Chi., B. & Q. b. c.	105
700	do	92⅝	200	Ohio & Miss..b.c.	40¼
1000	do	92¼	600	do	40⅛
1600	Un. P.R. R..b. c.	28⅛	300	do	40
300	do...s3.	28	100	H. & St. Jo. R. b. c.	39¾
100	do...b3.	28⅛	100	A. & Pac. Pf. b.c.c.	27¼
400	do	28⅛	200	C., C. & I. C...b. c.	32
300	Erie Railway.b.c.	59⅞	100	Warren R. R.	83
100	do...b3.	60			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$10,000 U.S. 6s, R., '81 118⅛	$10,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '62 117¼
10,000 do 118	10,000 U.S. 5-20 c. '68 118¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100	Western Un..b2.	92¼	100	Union Pacific	28
1200	do	92⅛	100	do	28⅛
400	do	92	100	do	28¼
400	do	92⅛	100	do...b3.	28⅜
300	do...b3.	92¼	200	do	28⅜
1500	do	92¼	200	do...b10.	28½
500	do	92⅛	500	do...b3.	28½
100	do...b3.	92⅜	100	North-west'n..b3.	69½
100	do	92¼	100	do	69½
100	do	92⅜	100	N. W. Pf...s3.	83
300	Erie Railway.b3.	60	700	Ohio & Miss...s3.	39⅞
200	do...s3.	59⅞	100	Tol. & Wab	72½
200	do...s3.	59¾	200	do...b3.	72½
100	Canton	102	100	do...s3.	72⅜
600	N. Y. C. & Hud	105½	100	do...s3.	72½
100	do	105⅝	200	do...b3.	72⅝
50	do	105¾	200	do	72½
400	do	105⅝	100	do...b3.	72½
600	Harlem	133	200	St. Paul	52⅛
200	do	132⅞	100	do	52⅜
500	Lake Shore...s3.	94⅝	100	do	52¼
500	do	94¾	100	C., C. & I. C.	31¾
100	Rock Island	110¼			

WEDNESDAY, July 30—P. M.

The Gold movement has been moderate, to-day, on the steady basis of 115¾@115⅞, closing at 115¾, as on yesterday. The speculative inquiry was not of a very confident temper, and the market lacked buoyancy. The ruling carrying rates were 2½@3 ₱ cent., though some business was reported down to flat, and even 1-64 of one ₱ cent. for the use of Gold. The Customs demand was fair, and the export inquiry very limited. The financial advices from London were favorable, quoting Money ⅞ of one ₱ cent. cheaper in the open market than at the Bank of England, and mentioning the probability that the Bank rate would be reduced to-morrow. The easier range on Money in London had the effect of strengthening Consols and American Securities in that market. The Gold Exchange Bank clearances to-day were $32,720,000. The Sub-Treasury coin disbursements included $80,000 of coin interest. There has been rather more steadiness in Foreign Exchange, though transactions have been very limited. Prime sixty-day Sterling Bills were quoted at 108⅞@109; sight drafts, 109⅝@109¾. The counter rates remained at 109 and 109¾. The rates on Money were essentially unchanged, call loans having been quoted at from 3@4 ₱ cent. as the governing figures, and strictly choice to very good discounts at from 5½@7 ₱ cent. per annum. The offerings of Money were in excess of the requirements of street borrowers, at even the current low prices for accommodation. The Washington report that the Syndicate had made a final and satisfactory settlement with the Treasury Department for the Fifty Million of Five-twenty Bonds, called in on March 1, was received with favor, and tended to strengthen confidence.

The Public Funds have been firm as to price, with a very scant offering of all issues. The demand from investment sources has been fair, and has been met chiefly through the commission houses. State Bonds have been comparatively quiet, but without remarkable alterations in values. Bank Stocks have been moderately sought after at about previous prices. The Railway Mortgages were also in moderate request and quoted firm on the older issues. The Stock Exchange dealings on the Railway and Miscellaneous Share list have been on a rather extensive scale, with the Vanderbilt stocks retaining their prominence, though on a less firm and somewhat variable market. New-York Central and Lake Shore sold quite freely, the former ranging from 105½@105¾, and closing at 105⅝, or ⅛c. better than yesterday; and the latter from 94½@95⅛, leaving off at 94¾, an advance of ½ of one per cent. Harlem was in good demand at from 133⅜@133⅞. Rock Island attracted more attention and closed at 110¾, after selling up to 111⅛. The North-west Stocks, Common and Preferred, stood at 69⅝ and 83¼ on the final transactions, and Ohio and Mississippi, which was up to 40¼ early in the day, left off at 39⅞@40. On the Western Union Shares some depression was noted, under pretty liberal offerings in part to realize profits. The opening quotation was 93⅛, and the closing figures were 92¼@92⅜. Pacific Mail continued weak and was finally quoted at 37½@37⅝. Erie Shares opened at 59⅝, and sold up to and closed at 59¾@59⅞, as against 60⅛ last evening. The later London quotations were lower. The general market wound up tamely and rather heavily.

Closing Quotations—JULY 30.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	116	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119⅞	119⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118⅞	118⅝
American Gold	115¾	115¾
Bills on London, 60 days	108¾	108¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	105⅜	105½
Chicago and Rock Island	110¾	110⅞
Pacific Mail	37¾	37½
St. Paul Preferred	74	73¾
St. Paul Common	52⅜	52¼
Ohio and Mississippi	40	39⅞
Western Union Telegraph	93⅛	92¼
Erie	60⅛	59¾
Union Pacific	27⅞	28⅛
Lake Shore	94¼	94⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	32⅜	32½
Toledo and Wabash	72⅜	72½
Harlem	133⅞	133⅝
Atlantic and Pacific	26½	27¼
North-west	69⅝	69½
Missouri Pacific	46½	46½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	40⅜	39⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	118¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	117¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	119⅞	5-20 reg., '67	116½
5-20 reg., '62	116¾	5-20 coup., '67	118⅞
5-20 coup., '62	117⅜	5-20 reg., '68	118
Called Bonds, '62	116¾	5-20 coup., '68	118⅝
5-20 coup., '64	117¾	10-40 reg	114⅞
5-20 reg., '65	116½	10-40 coup	115⅝
5-20 coup., '65	119⅜	5s, coup., '81	116
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	116½	6s, Currency	114¼

And the following for the State Securities:

Tenn. 6s, old	81¼	Ala. 5s, '83	45
Tenn. 6s, new bds	81	Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is.	25
Vir. 6s, old	42	Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R.	25
Vir. 6s, new bds	50	A.7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	25
Vir. 6s, con. bds	52¾	Ark. 7s, M.,O. & R.R.	25
Vir. 6s, def. bds	11	Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	25
Ga. 7s, new bds	90	Ohio 6s, '75	100
N. C. R. Co. coup	50	Ohio 6s, '81	101
N. C. R. Co. ex.coup	35	Ohio 6s, '86	101
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	15	Ky. 6s	95
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	20	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	97
S. C. Fund'g Act, '66	17	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	97
Missouri 6s	93⅛	Ill. War Loan	97
Mo. H. & St. Jo. iss.	90	Mich. 6s, '83	94
Louisiana 6s	48	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	107
California 7s	111	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	107
Cal. 7s, L. bds	111	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	108
Conn. 6s	99	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	108
R. I. 6s	98		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1873.

Gold receipts	$1,515,061 67
Gold payments	230,719 84
Gold balance	42,942,733 61
Currency receipts	871,671 19
Currency payments	174,229 13
Currency balance	28,620,242 39
Customs	435,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 30.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid	Asked.
City 6s, old	97½	
City 6s, new	101	101⅛
Camden and Amboy	123	123½
Pennsylvania Central	109¾	110
Reading	111	111¼
Lehigh Valley	61⅛	61¼
Catawissa Preferred	42⅜	43
Philadelphia and Erie	24⅜	25
Northern Central	36½	
Lehigh Navigation	39	39¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	90¾	91

The Coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company, (Milwaukee Division,) due Aug. 1, will be paid on presentation at the banking-house of Henry Clews & Co.

The specie exports to-day were $181,580 in silver bars, by the Russia, for Liverpool.

The Bank of England gained £9,000, to-day, in the Bullion line.

The imports of foreign specie into this port, thus far, this year, have been $2,081,190, against $2,739,453 same time last year.

Yesterday's quotation on sales of Sixty day sterling Exchange from second hands should have been 108¾.

The estimated weekly earnings of the Erie Railway Company commencing July 1, 1873, were as follows:

	1873. 7 days.	1872. 7 days.
For week ending July 23	$456,230	$397,669
Previously reported	783,263	731,326
Total earnings since July 1	$1,239,493	$1,128,995
Increase for week		58,561
Increase for three weeks to date		110,498

The Sixpenny Savings Bank announces its thirty-ninth Semi-annual Dividend to depositors at the rate of *Six ₱ cent.* per annum.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TEN PER CENT. NEW-ENGLAND INVESTMENT.—First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Lamoille Valley, St. Johnsbury, and Essex County Railroads, 117 miles long, from the Connecticut River to Lake Champlain, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line. Issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, and absolutely limited to $20,000 per mile, *with a basis of a Cash Capital Stock of $1,200,000 paid in at par.*

Principal due in 1891.

Interest payable in Gold Coin in Boston or New-York, Nov. 1 and May 1.

They yield, at present rates of gold, 8¾ per cent.. and held to maturity 10 per cent. per annum, interest.

No security is better than these first-class railroad bonds, based on a large property, as well as on a large and constantly-increasing income.

The building and management of the road is conducted with such economy and integrity as to make the investment very profitable and perfectly safe.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.;
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York;
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston;
Financial Agents.

☞ For sale by Bankers and Brokers generally.

☞ OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILROAD less than $500,000 remain unmarketed. With THE RAIL CONNECTED BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO, the earnings of THROUGH BUSINESS must soon justify the great merit claimed for these bonds.

For sale by GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.,
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.

ACTION AGAINST BONDSMEN.

United States District-Attorney Bliss yesterday commenced proceedings on *capias* in the United States District Court, against C. K. Garrison, William G. Fargo, J. McB. Davidson, and S. G. Wheeler, the bondsmen of Gen. Daniel Butterfield when he was Assistant Treasurer at New-York. The action is for the recovery of $3,000, the amount of alleged deficit in Gen. Butterfield's accounts.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 30, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	11	Leather, sides	4,763
Bees-wax, pks	8	Spts. Turp., bbls	303
Cotton, bales	2,630	Resin, bbls	3,548
Copper, bbls	132	Beef, pks	5
Dried Fruit, pks	430	Cut-meats, pks	952
Eggs, bbls	1,248	Lard, pks	238
Flour, bbls	8,187	Stearine, pks	78
Wheat, bushels	94,489	Butter, pks	2,745
Corn, bushels	92,900	Cheese, pks	13,583
Oats, bushels	50,006	Tallow, pks	137
Malt, bushels	650	Pea-nuts, bags	115
Grass-seed, bags	100	Rice, pks	22
Flaxseed, bags	40	Starch, boxes	3,772
Peas, bushels	300	Tobacco, hhds	242
Meal, bbls	610	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	989
Hemp, bales	70	Whisky, bbls	692
Hides, No.	527	Wool, bales	754
Hides, bdls	11	Skins, bales	79

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the brig Wesley & Seymour, for London—2,433 bbls. refined Petroleum.

By the ship Ventus, for Bordeaux—1,093 hhds. Tobacco, 4 boxes Tobacco, 18,000 Staves, 1,133 pks. Prunes.

By the ship Semiramis, for Genoa—25 tons Logwood, 300 bbls. Resin, 1,061 hhds. Tobacco, 49 boxes Tobacco.

By the steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool—15,527 boxes Cheese, 433 bales Cotton, 1 case Pistols, $800; 15 hhds. Tobacco, 7 tcs. Tobacco.

By the brig Gesina, for Dantzig—1,286 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

Bo the brig Sagitarrio, for Cork and orders—20,297 bushels Peas.

By the bark Antonio, for Queenstown and orders—22,500 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Margaretha Blanca, for Dantzig—3,830 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Rotterdam, for Rotterdam—200 hhds. Tallow, 650 tcs. Lard, 22,873 bushels Wheat, 1,306 bbls. Flour, 35 pks. Machinery, 51 hhds. Tobacco, 14 bales Wool, 3 cases Cigars, 304 bbls. Apples, 93 pks. Gin, 350 boxes Extract Logwood, 16 bbls. Ashes, 75 bbls. Beef, 7,120 Staves.

By the bark Margaret Edward, for Cronstadt—1,829 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

BRICKS—Are selling moderately at about steady rates. Jersey quoted at from $6 50@$7 50 afloat, and $8 50@$9 delivered; North River, $7@$7 50 afloat, and $9@$9 50 delivered; Haverstraw, $8@$9 afloat, and $10@$11 delivered; Pale, $4 50@$5 afloat, and $6 50@$7 delivered; Croton, $14@$17 afloat, and $17@$20 delivered; Philadelphia, $28@$30 afloat.

COAL—Has been in fairly active request, especially for domestic, at well-supported prices. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $22; do. Gas do. at $16@$18; Newcastle at $12 25@$12 50; Anthracite, from yard, at $5 25@$6 25 ₱ ton. To-day 75,000 tons Scranton Coal were sold at auction at a considerable advance on the rates realized at the sale in June. The lots sold included of Steam-boat, 7,500 tons at $4 55@$4 87½; Grate, 18,000 tons at $4 95@$5; Egg, 7,500 tons at $5 25@$5 35; Stove, 32,000 tons at $5 30@$5 42½; Chestnut, 10,000 tons at $4 70@$4 75, ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, in the local market, but quoted firm. At New-Orleans, 4,200 bags Rio, by the Frederick, sold at 19⅜c., gold. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¼c.@18½c.; fair, 18¾c.@19c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 19⅞c.@20c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18½c.@20¼c., gold; Java, 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@20¼c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20½c.; San Domingo, 17¼c.@17½c., gold.

COTTON—Has been moderately sought after for early delivery at drooping prices, though the official quotations have not been altered. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,567 bales, including 700 bales to shippers, 866 bales to spinners, and 1 bale to speculators. For forward delivery there has been an active movement reported, with July options quoted off ⅛c. ₱ lb., in view of the settlements of maturing contracts, and options for other months somewhat firmer. Sales since our last of 18,700 bales, (of which 2,100 bales were last evening, and 16,600 bales to-day, with 2,400 bales more at the calls,) closing with July contracts quoted at 19 13-16c.; August, 19⅞c.; September, 18 3-16c.@18¼c.; October, 17⅞c.; November, 17 11-16c.; December, 17 11-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,630 bales, including 64 bales from Providence, 240 bales from Savannah, 1,473 bales from Charleston, 673 bales from Norfolk, 180 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,900 bales, and thus far this week 8,121 bales, against 7,880 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,547,527 bales, against 2,669,218 bales same time last year. The July settlements have been generally effected, without serious embarrassments resulting. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary	18	18	18	18
Strict Good Ordinary	19	19	19	19
Low Middling	20	20	20	20
Middling	21	21	21	21
Good Middling	23	23	23	23

EGGS—Have been comparatively slow of sale, and quoted at from 17c.@23c. for ordinary to very choice marks of Western State and near-by stock, with the main business in fair to strictly prime stock, at 18c.@21c. ₱ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite moderate demand as a rule and quoted rather weaker in price on a comparatively free offering of stock, chiefly in irregular lots, straight lines having been in quite moderate supply, especially of desirable shipping extras. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 13,750 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 25@$4 25, chiefly $3 50@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; inferior to good extra State, $5 90@$6 50, chiefly at $6 15@$6 35; good to fancy do., $6 65@$7 25; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 90@$6 45; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 10@$6 55 ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$3 25@$4 25
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	4 90@ 5 50
Extra State	5 90@ 7 25
Extra City	6 00@ 7 30
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 10@ 6 60
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 70@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 25@10 75

Southern Flour has been selling quite slowly in a jobbing way, with prices favoring purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at from $6 25@$7 50 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy Trade and Family Extras; $5 30@$6 15 for very inferior stock, ₱ bbl.... Oregon Flour dull and nominal, with choice Extra quoted $9 50@$9 75, California Flour, fair to very choice Extra, at $8@$9 50 ₱ bbl. ....Rye Flour has been in fair demand at from $4 25@$5 25 for inferior fine to Fancy Superfine; sales, 425 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $4 90@$5 25 ₱ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been quite active since our last, at from $3 10@$3 50 for inferior to very fancy Yellow Western, chiefly $3 15@$3 30 for inferior to good, and $3 35@$3 50 for choice to fancy; $2 65@$3 15 for White do.; $3 25@$3 30, chiefly $3 30 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Calorie; $3 35 for Golden Star; $3 50 for Golden Ear, and $3 75@$3 85 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 1,825 bbls.... Bag-meal has been moderately dealt in at from $1 05@$1 11 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ₱ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal slow of sale at from $7@$8 75 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately active, but quoted about 1c. a bushel cheaper, holders evincing more urgency in their offerings of stock. The demand has been in part for milling purposes. In Winter Wheat there has been less animation, and values have been weak and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 139,000 bushels at $1 46 for fair No. 1 Duluth Spring; $1 30@$1 45 for Iowa Spring, ungraded; $1 43 for choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing at about $1 42 for fair average samples; $1 40 for very good No. 2 North-western Spring; $1 37½@$1 38½, chiefly at $1 38½, for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 27@$1 32 for fair No. 2 Chicago to strictly prime No. 3 Milwaukee Spring; $1 05@$1 22½ for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 55@$1 57 for Red Western, and $1 75@$1 80 for White Southern. The general market closed heavily....For forward delivery there has been some demand noted for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, and sales have been reported of 16,000 bushels, deliverable between the 15th and 20th of August, at $1 42¾ ₱ bushel....A moderate movement has been noted in Corn, for early delivery, at a shade better prices, closing firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 143,000 bushels at 52c.@56c. for fair ordinary to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 53½c.@54c. for average stock, and 55½c.@56c. for prime to choice do.; 50c.@52c. for inferior do., mostly in odd lots; 47c.@53c. for kiln-dried stock; 56½c.@58c. for fair to choice sailing-vessel grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 57c. for good average boat-loads; 58c.@59c. for Yellow Western; 75c. for White do., and 60c., for unsound do. do.... For forward delivery there has been a more active demand noted, chiefly for September options, and sales have been reported since our last of 90,000 bushels prime sailing-vessel Mixed Western, September options, at 58½c.@59c., showing more firmness; and 50,000 bushels do. do. on private terms....Rye has been stiffly held at 80c. for Western, but has been quiet, buyers having been unwilling to pay over 78½c. a bushel, while holders have shown less desire to realize and more disposition to place stock in store.... Barley and Barley-malt have been very dull, and wholly nominal in price....Oats have been unusually active, the demand having been in part speculative, and prices have been quoted ½c.@1c. a bushel higher, with sales reported of 156,000 bushels at 40c.@43c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, mainly at 42c. for full lots of good quality; 40c.@42c. for Black do.; 46c.@52c. for inferior to very choice White do.; 48c. for fair White State; 41c. for Mixed do., subsequently quoted a shade higher....Feed in demand at $18@$23 ₱ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Of Domestic Cloth, 700 rolls sold at Boston at 13½c. Market otherwise dull.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in demand and quoted steady, with prime to choice lots, for local use, quoted at from $25@$33; good do. do. at $22@$24; shipping stock at $18@$20 ₱ ton. Straw inactive on the basis of $18@$19 ₱ ton.

HEMP—Dull, but held with confidence; 100 bales Jute Butts sold at 2c., currency, cash.

HIDES—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for supplies, with prices quoted about steady. We quote Dry Hides thus: Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs., 25c.@25½c.; Buenos Ayres, 26@30 lbs., 25c.; Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios Seconds, 21@23 lbs., 21c.@22c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 24½c.@25c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 23c.; California, 22@25 lbs., 23c.@23½c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@21 lbs., 20½c.@21½c., as they run; Texas Rough, 20@25 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Western, 20@25 lbs., 18c.; Southern, 14@16 lbs., 16c.@18c., currency. Dry-salted Hides thus: Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 16c.; Matamoras, 29@32 lbs., 17½c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 17c.@17½c., currency. Wet-salted Hides thus: Buenos Ayres, 40@50 lbs., 13½c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 13½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 12c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 12½c.@13c.; Texas, 50@75 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Texas Kips, 20@23 lbs., 14c.@15c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 68@80 lbs., 11¼c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@50 lbs., 10c.@10½c., currency. Upper Leather Hides thus: Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 26½c.@27c., gold, selected; Mexican Kips, 10@12 lbs., 23c.@24c.; Texas Rough Kips, 8@11 lbs., 18@20c., currency. East India Hides—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 17c.@18c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 18@22 lbs., 13c.@13½c., gold.

HOPS—Have been in rather more request, in a jobbing way, within the previous range. We quote: New-York, growth 1872, 40c.@45c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 35c.@40c.; crop of 1870, 10c.@18c.; old Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarian, 40c.@45c.; English, 30c.@35c.; Belgian, 25c.@30c.; California, 45c.@50c., ₱ lb.

LEATHER—A moderate movement has been noted in most kinds of stock at essentially unchanged figures, including Hemlock Sole, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Middle, 28c.@30c.; Light, 27½c.@28½c.; California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 27c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Light, 26½c.@27c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@26c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 17c.@20c.; Rough, 32c.@35c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 40c.@42c.; Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 32c.@36c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@33c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quite dull; prices have not varied materially. Small lots of Porto Rico and New-Orleans were placed at about previous figures, in a jobbing way. We quote: New-Orleans, inferior to very fancy, at from 60c.@67½c.; Porto Rico at 30c.@60c.; Cuba at 18c.@38c.; English Islands at 28c.@45c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted firm on the basis of $3 05@$3 15 for Strained to good Strained, with a fairly active inquiry noted. Sales have been reported of 2,500 bbls. Strained to good Strained at $3 10@$3 15; 520 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 75@$4 25, ₱ 280 lbs.... Tar has been dull at old quotations....Spirits Turpentine has been steady, but quiet. Merchantable quoted at 43c.@43½c.; sales, 70 bbls. at 43½c.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet, as a rule, with Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7⅝c.@7⅞c.... Refined, here, at 17⅝c.@17¾c., and at Philadelphia, at 17⅞c....And Refined, in cases, at 22¾c.@23c.... Naphtha at 10c....A sale of 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum was reported here at 17¾c.

PROVISIONS—A restricted jobbing business has been noted in Pork at about previous quotations, with sales reported of small lots of New Western Mess, at $17 30@$17 37½; 50 bbls. City do. at $18; 10 bbls. Family, at $17 50; 100 bbls. City Prime Mess, at $18 50@$19; 50 bbls. Western Prime Mess, at $17 50; 50 bbls. Extra Prime, at $15; 13 bbls. Thin Mess, at $16 75. And for forward delivery sales have been reported of 500 bbls. new Western Mess, August option, at $17 25; and 500 bbls. do., September, at $17 25; showing a steady market....Dressed Hogs in moderate request, with City quoted at 6¼c.@7½c.....Cut Meats have been in fair demand at about former figures, with sales reported of 34,500 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, 13@11 lbs., at 8¾c.@9¼c.; 30 boxes Clear Bellies at 10c.; 25 boxes Rib Bellies at 9⅜c.; 1,000 fresh Hams at 12c.@12½c.; 1,600 pickled Hams at 13¼c.@14c.; 500 pickled Shoulders at 8¾c.....Bacon dull at previous rates; 200 boxes Long Clear sold at 8¾c.; 25 boxes Short Rib at 9c.... Lard has been in more confident demand at steadier prices, with sales reported, for early delivery, of 170 tcs. Western Steam, in lots, at 8⅜c.@8⅝c.; 575 tcs. City at 8⅜c., and 700 tcs. Refined at 8¾c.@8⅞c. And for forward delivery, 2,750 tcs. Western Steam, August options, at 8 9-16c.@8⅝c.; 9,500 tcs. do., September, at 8 11-16c.@8 13-16c.; 750 tcs. do., October, at 8⅞c., and 500 tcs. do., February, at 8½c., closing firmly at the outside figures....Beef has been quiet at unchanged prices, the range having been from $8 25@$10 75 for new Mess; $10 75@$12 75 for new Extra do. ₱ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quiet at $16 50@$20 for prime Mess, $20@$23 for India Mess, and $22 50@$25 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams continue inactive within the range of $19@$29 for very inferior to choice brands....A good demand has been noted for the better grades of Butter at firm and buoyant prices. We quote as from 24c.@31c. for fair to choice State; 31c.@35c. for choice to very fancy lots, and 14c.@21c. for Western, chiefly within the range of 16c.@18c. for fair to good; 21c.@25c. for fancy do.; 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock....Cheese has been strong in price and in active request, with State Factory, poor to very fancy, quoted at from 8½c.@14½c., chiefly at 13¼c.@13¾c. for fine, and 14c.@14½c. for strictly fine to very fancy stock, and 12c.@13c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 7c.@13½c.; Western product at 9½c.@13½c. for ordinary to very choice Factory; 5c.@8c. for Skimmed stock, ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in request, in a jobbing way, at from $8 25@$9 75 for fair to choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 50@$7 for Rangoon.

SEEDS—Have been very dull, Clover ranging from 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb. for fair ordinary to choice; new crop Rough Flax offered at $2 10; Timothy quoted at $4 25@$4 40, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 52½, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been comparatively quiet since our last, with Honduras Deer quoted at 55c.@57½c.; Guatemala, 65c.@67½c.; Chagres, 60c.@62½c.; San Juan, 55c.; Sisal, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Porto Cabello, 55c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@40c., currency, ₱ lb. And Tampico Goat at 46½c.; Matamoras, 46½c.; Vera Cruz, 45c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 35c.@40c.; Madras, each, 50c.; Patna, 32½c.@35c.; English Islands Tanned Goat, 75c.; East India Sheep, 57½c.@60c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted firm on a moderately active trade, chiefly in refining stock. Sales have been reported of 1,481 hhds., including 475 hhds. good refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; 287 hhds. good fair do. do. at 8c.; 75 hhds. do. do. at 8c.; 385 hhds. fair refining do. at 7⅞c.; 100 hhds. do. do. at 7⅞c.; 80 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 8c., and 79 hhds. Melado at 6½c., ₱ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugals, Nos. 10 and 13, 8½c.@9¼c. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Powdered quoted at 11c.; Crushed at 11c.; Granulated at 11⅛c.; A's, 10½c.@10¾c., and Yellow at 9½c.@10¼c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—A fair inquiry has been noted for Tallow at about previous prices; equal to 118,000 lbs. sold at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ₱ lb. Of Stearine, 525 tcs. sold at 9c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Quoted up to 96½c.@97c.; sales, 250 bbls.

WOOL—Domestic product has been moderately sought after at essentially unaltered rates. Fleece attracted most attention, chiefly for manufacturing purposes, and a more satisfactory assortment was available, prices ruling steady, with the chief business on the basis of 50c. for X to XX Ohio. Pulled was rather quiet, but held with a fair show of confidence; a few lots of Super were placed at full previous figures. In Oregon, Colorado, Texas and California stock the dealings have been limited, but values have been supported. Foreign has been held quite firmly, but has been without notable activity.

Prices of Wool in New-York.	Cts. ₱ lb.
X to XXX Fleece	42@58
No. 1 Fleece	40@45
No. 2 Fleece	38@43
Tub-washed Fleece	44@52
Texas coarse and extra fine	16@38
New Mexican Fleece	16@28
California Spring Clip	18@33
California Fall Clip and Lambs	16@23
Extra Pulled	40@47½
Super Pulled	40@48
No. 1 Pulled	30@35
Montevideo	17@35
Buenos Ayres, unwashed	20@33
Cape	30@37
Combing Wool	40@62½

FREIGHTS—The general market has been comparatively quiet since our last. Room for Grain, Flour, Cheese, Bacon, and Cotton has been moderately sought after at about previous figures. In the way of charters there has been less animation. Vessels for the Petroleum and Grain trades have been in some request. Vessels for the Lumber trade were also in demand. Rates were comparatively steady....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by steam, 100 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ lb.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 12¼d.@12½d. ₱ bushel; 18,000 boxes Cheese at 70s.; 50 tons Oil-cake at 40s. ₱ ton. Also two ships, 1,100 and 1,097 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 120s. and 118s. 9d....For London, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 4s. ₱ bbl., to fill up....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 70s.; 100 boxes Bacon at 50s.; 100 tcs. Tallow at 38s. 9d....For a port in the United Kingdom, direct, a British brig, 287 tons, hence with about 1,600 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms....For Cork and orders, an Austrian ship, 1,075 tons, hence with about 6,000 quarters Grain, at 8s. 1½d.; a bark, with about 2,600 quarters do., at 8s. 6d.; an Italian bark, 418 tons, with about 2,800 quarters do., from Philadelphia, on private terms; a British bark, 385 tons, with about 2,400 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on owner's account; a Danish brig, 301 tons, reported with equal to about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms; two brigs, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 120s.; two barks, 830 and 500 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For one of three Irish ports, a bark, 743 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 115s.@117s. 6d....For Antwerp, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 5s. ₱ bbl. Also, a brig, hence with about 2,000 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s., or, if to Cork, for orders, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Genoa, a ship, (to arrive,) with Tobacco, reported from New-Orleans, at 72s....For the River Platte, a brig, 300 tons, with Lumber, reported from New River, at $27, gold, net....For Bermuda, a schooner, 171 tons, with general cargo, reported from St. John, at $1,400....For Matanzas, a schooner, 174 tons, with Boards, reported from Annapolis, N. S., $11, gold. ....For New-Orleans, a schooner, with Laths, from St. John, at 85c....Vessels for the Lumber trade, from Pensacola to South America and the West Indies, were in good request at very full rates.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 30, 1873.

As is usual on Wednesday forenoons, trade in Live Stock was small and dull. Beeves sold from 9c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 7 cwt., on 56 lbs. generally to the cwt., net. Sales of Milch Cows were easier than on Monday last, prices from $45@$50 ₱ head. Veals sold generally at 8½c. ₱ lb. Sheep sold in selected lots from 5¾c.@6c. ₱ lb., and in large lots from 4½c.@5½c. ₱ lb. Lambs sold from 7c.@9c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs were nominal from 5½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed from 6c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; trade moderate, with no demand for heavy Hogs.

SALES.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market Lerch & Barnes sold 216 Sheep, weight 18,000 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 229 Sheep, weight 19,330 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market Hume & Elliott sold 103 Sheep, weight 8,350 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 202 Sheep, weight 16,160 lbs., at 4⅞c. ₱ lb.; 277 Sheep, weight 24,240 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 26 Sheep, weight 2,460 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 194 Lambs, weight 11,350 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 161 Lambs, weight 9,570 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 155 Lambs, weight 9,655 lbs., at 8⅜c. ₱ lb.; 74 Lambs, weight, 4,550 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 34 Veals, weight 5,210 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb. S. McGraw sold 6 Cows for $329; 2 Cows for $90.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending July 28, 1873: 1,451 head of horned Cattle, 8,847 Sheep, 541 Veals, 9,405 Hogs, 16 Horses. All save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City, chiefly consigned to West Fortieth-street Hog Yards.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 7,882 Hogs, 8 Veals, 1,186 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 893 Sheep and Lambs, 57 Cows, 29 Veals, with four cars of mixed stock due.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 30.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 27 cars reported to arrive, 867 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 6,171 head, or 363 cars, against 305 cars for the same kind last week; the market was active at yesterday's prices; about 1,600 head were disposed of; sales 794 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,075 lbs. to 1,403 lbs., at $5 25@$6 20; several lots of choice Illinois, ranging from 1,424 lbs. to 1,596 lbs., on private terms; 222 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 823 lbs. to 1,315 lbs., at $5@$6; 258 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,063 lbs. to 1,372 lbs., at $5 25@$6 20; 114 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 884 lbs. to 1,073 lbs., at $4 25@$5 50; 38 head Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,189 lbs., at $5 62½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,600 head, against 14,200 head for the same time last week; the market was dull; sales, 670 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 81 lbs. to 102 lbs., at $4 25@$5 12½; 93 head Indiana Sheep, averaging 107 lbs., at $5 25; 218 head Michigan Sheep, averaging 78 lbs., at $4 60; 73 head Canada Sheep, ranging from 113 lbs. to 143 lbs., at $5@$5 25; 1,235 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 59 to 73 lbs., at $6 50@$7 87½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,500 head, against 16,800 head for the same time last week; market moderately active; sales, 1,200 head Illinois Hogs, ranging from 200 to 230 lbs., at $5@$5 10.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 30.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 18⅞c.; net receipts, 711 bales; gross, 777; sales, 300 bales; last evening, 900 bales; stock, 26,058 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 30.—Cotton—Demand light; offerings light; Middling, 18⅝c.; net receipts, 39 bales; exports, coastwise, 124 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 1,426 bales.

MOBILE, July 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18½c.; net receipts, 77 bales; exports, coastwise, 186 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 11,468 bales.

GALVESTON, July 30.—Cotton steady; good Ordinary, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 58 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 12,923 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 413 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,397 bales.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18½c.; receipts, 118 bales; shipments, 239 bales; stock, 9,218 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 30.—Cotton steady; Middling, 18⅜c.; net receipts, 30 bales; sales, 2 bales; stock, 1,088 bales.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

ATHENÆUM.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT by distinguished artists.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition....................$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.................... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.................... 2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.. 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.................... 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.................... 2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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New-York City.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

A Democratic paper says that the Democrats can never "take up" with BEN. BUTLER, because he is a Republican. The Democrats seem to have become very particular all at once. They swallowed the celebrated Greeley dose without much trouble last year, and now the great candidate's successor tells them that they did it voluntarily, that nobody asked them, and that they were great fools for doing it—a pretty cool way of adding insult to injury. It is as if a pickpocket, after taking your watch, turned round and cursed your stupidity for letting him do it. To true Republicans, however, it is a goodly and pleasant sight to see the "Liberals" and Democrats calling each other all the bad names they think of. "You ruined us," say the Democrats. "No we didn't," answer the Liberals, "you came to us when we did not want you, and that defeated us." Very pretty—we hope they will keep it up. But if the Democratic Party swallowed HORACE GREELEY and GRATZ BROWN, with the ragged regiment at their tails, why on earth should they turn up their noses at BEN. BUTLER?

As time goes on, the shameful abuses connected with the Vanderbilt railroad excite more and more attention. That four or five whole blocks should be confiscated for Mr. VANDERBILT'S private benefit is a subject of increasing wonder, and the Legislature which sanctioned the act undoubtedly felt the weight of VANDERBILT'S purse. A contemporary remarked last evening: "Think, for instance, of the audacity which is implied in the act of surrendering the streets of a crowded city to a private corporation that it might make money for itself out of the impediment! Think of the still greater audacity of nearly blocking up a dozen of our principal highways that a monstrous corporation may have the privilege of running its trains into the heart of the City, to the imminent hourly danger of life, and to the universal annoyance of the neighborhood! Yet our legislators suppose that their functions actually authorize them to commit such outrages upon the general citizen." But the acts of a Legislature are not irreversible. VANDERBILT'S depot will have to come down some day, and his nuisances carried off beyond the limits of the City. Mr. VANDERBILT may smile at this as an idle saying, but he may depend upon it that the people will not always submit quietly to be robbed of their property. Either he or his heirs will be compelled to make restitution.

The *Tribune* has for a time been shamed out of attacking the children of the gentlemen against whom it cherishes resentment, because they refused to support the great fraud of "Liberal Republicanism." But it has by no means gone out of the business of falsifying—or what was it HORACE GREELEY used to call it? Yesterday it stated that "THOMAS MURPHY and his associates" are endeavoring to purchase a "piece of property at Laight and West streets, and sell it to the General Government at a great advance," and this transaction it calls a "swindle." It is a swindle of its own concoction. Mr. MURPHY has nothing whatever to do with it; probably, the very plan itself is an invention of a person called WHITELAW REID, who has a personal grudge to wreak against Mr. MURPHY, and who does not hesitate to use the weapons of a libeler to gratify it. Mr. MURPHY and his children are constantly dragged through the mire of the *Tribune* without excuse, and simply that a harum-scarum person may be "revenged" because Mr. MURPHY refused to support a fraud which ruined poor HORACE GREELEY last Fall. Perhaps it is nearly time that Mr. MURPHY tried how far the law affords protection against the malicious calumnies of a discreditable "politician," trained in the school of REUBEN E. FENTON. The "new school," after all, is not likely to be better than the old, if FENTON'S representative is to be taken as a sample of it.

A case of very great oppression has just occurred at Sing Sing. A highly-respectable gentleman named WES ALLEN—very kind to his mother, and a great comfort to his relatives generally—had the misfortune to commit a burglary some time ago. For this little error he was sent to prison, and the other day they wanted to move him to Auburn. He had been there before and was quite satisfied with what he had seen of the working of the institution. The discipline, he explained, was too severe for him. "It would be a great convenience to himself and counsel if they allowed him to remain at Sing Sing." A similar request was made by WALWORTH, when he did not wish to go to Sing Sing, and was acceded to for several days. But Mr. WES ALLEN, whose mistake was slighter, if possible, than that of WALWORTH, was treated very cruelly. The authorities actually ordered him to be removed to Auburn against his will! We trust a few memorials to the Governor will be sent in at once. Have criminals no longer any rights—may they no longer be allowed the poor privilege of choosing their own place of residence? At this rate there will soon be no inducement for an honest man to commit a burglary or kill his father.

Two items in the cable telegrams of to-day look very like sensational canards. The one refers to a proposed cession to France of part of the Spanish province of Navarre; the other professes to give an indication of the programme for a monarchical restoration in France. The early retirement of Marshal MACMAHON from the Presidency of the Republic, in order to make way for the restoration of "HENRY V.," is certainly the sillier invention of the two. Whatever be the faults of MACMAHON he is certainly a man of honor, and not at all the kind of person to be identified with a conspiracy of this kind. If the sovereign Assembly were to proclaim a monarchy, the Marshal would undoubtedly be found ready to do his best to enforce its mandate, but the majority in the Assembly, shortsighted as it is, is not likely to attempt anything of the kind. In fact, it is by no means clear, even assuming the complete fusion of Orleanists and Legitimists, that after the certain secession of the Bonapartists which would follow any movement to bring in the Count DE CHAMBORD, that there would be any majority left to accomplish such a purpose. The Bourbonists are undoubtedly more confident of ultimate success than they have been for years, but the idea of bringing in the white flag with the beginning of 1874 is all moonshine.

The State campaign was opened yesterday in Virginia by the Convention of the Republican Party, which was a large and animated one. The nominee for Governor, Col. R. W. HUGHES, as we have before pointed out, is calculated to be a strong candidate. His reputation for integrity is good; he is widely known among both white and colored residents of the State; he is familiar with public affairs, and has the "courage of his convictions." Although identified with the rebellion, he had the sense and patriotism to accept the situation fairly and fully at the close of the war. He has been since then a frank and consistent Republican. As for his prospects, he can have the encouragement of knowing that the New-York *World* predicts his certain defeat. No stronger *prima facie* evidence of his success could be desired.

THE NEW PARTY.

There is a small set of small philosophers in this country who argue that the first duty of the wise men is to reject all that has gone before. They reason that since all great ideas have been at some time counted ridiculous all ridiculous ideas may be great. It is only by some such reasoning as this that the little gathering of politicians at Columbus, yesterday, can deserve serious attention. All parties have at some time been new. Therefore, according to the modern enemies of the "Established," any new party may be the germ of something as great as the present Republican organization. Our readers do not need to have pointed out to them the weak spot in this process of logic. It has in it fallacy as glaring as that which led to the miserable coalition fizzle last year. Then these philosophic politicians reasoned that all the Democrats would vote for Mr. GREELEY because the Baltimore Convention nominated him, and all the Republicans would vote for him because he was a Republican. It was a delightful scheme on paper. But it ignored the obstinate tendency of the human mind to be guided by what lawyers call the "weight of the evidence." Democrats insisted on regarding Mr. GREELEY'S Republicanism, and Republicans insisted on regarding his Democratic indorsement, as a fatal objection. In face of this simple fact, which would seem to be obvious to every one, the costly and elaborate fabric of Democratic and Liberal hopes vanished like a castle of the air.

One would suppose that one such experience would suffice. But there is nothing like the courage of pure stupidity, helped by vanity and greed. The little knot of Liberal Republicans at Columbus, yesterday, have learned nothing from the wreck of last year. They are ready for another voyage. Nailing a slightly different flag at the mast-head, they evidently believe they will have better luck next time. Do they suppose the memory of the people is so short? Do they think that the empty pretense of a "new party" will mask their familiar faces or induce men to give them confidence which was so scornfully refused a year ago?

These gentlemen have valiantly resolved to unite with "all who choose to participate in the formation of a new party to deal with living issues." As to what the issues are they are as mute as fish. The pretentious generalities in which these putative parents of a hypothetical party embody what they are pleased to call their principles, interest and instruct nobody. What is good in them is not new; what is new in them is not good. They are a sort of mixed currency. The part that is worth anything is stolen; the remainder is counterfeit. Do the Liberal Republicans of Ohio suppose the public likes false pretenses any the better for being made over and over again after they have been exposed?

Beside their essential duplicity, one other feature marks the proceedings of the Columbus Liberals. It is the cool assumption that the country is wild with a desire to throw over the Republican Party, and is only restrained by a fear that the Democratic Party may come into power. They seem to think that the enormous majority given to Gen. GRANT last year, was the result of a blind helplessness, and not of a positive conviction. We do not pretend that every man who supports the Republican Party believes that it is perfection, and that no other party can ever be its superior. Political action is always, to a great extent, a matter of expediency. Most men who uphold the Republican Party do so only because it is, on the whole, the better party. But then the preference is a very strong one and rests on important facts. It was not a mere wavering of the balance that gave the Republican Party three-quarters of a million majority, and all the States in the Union but six. The gentlemen who get together in back parlors and resolve that the country is tired of the Republican Party, and that therefore a new party is needed, are building on nothing, as they might have earned long ago if they were not hopelessly incapable of learning anything.

All this applies to the new party movement, supposing it to be sincere. But it is not. The politicians engaged in it are not making a desperate stand for a fanatical idea. There is nothing so respectable as this in the affair. They are simply playing a very old and shallow game for their private advancement. "Citizens!" says Rabagas, in SARDOU'S clever satire, "Ours is a great cause for which we are ready to sacrifice life—I yours and you mine." It is in this spirit that the mouthing reformers of Columbus recite the cynical pretensions of Cincinnati. Their professions are all for purity and progress; their plans are for the gratification of greed at any cost. In the coalition of last year both parties to it agreed for a while to smother each other with praises, in order to deceive the public. Having found out that the people are not to be deceived, they have fallen to abusing each other. The smaller, and rather the more contemptible, of the two factions, is now crying out that the country needs a new party. Why? Because no old one serves the personal ends of their managers. That is all. Last year the coalition was just what the country wanted. The Democracy, in entering it, had become purified as by fire. The Liberals who belonged to it were already celestial. The combination was simply perfection. Why is it not perfection now? Because the hack politicians have discovered that it will not cheat the people. They now acknowledge that it is an illusion, or worse. So it is, and always was. And the new party is nothing better or different.

WORKING IN EARNEST.

There is really no mistake about it. We have at last a Board of Health which is not only willing, but determined, to do its duty. Warned by sad experience, we were not disposed to place too much trust in it at first. It promised well, but so have a good many things and persons which have turned out very badly. There is the Committee of Seventy—once performing good service, and now turned into a mere office-making machine. There is the promised police reform—we all know what that has come to. There is Mayor HAVEMEYER—but that is far too painful a subject to enter into. When a gentleman, not exactly in the heyday of youth, appoints the publisher of an indecent paper to one of the chief posts in the City, and then excuses himself by saying that people object to the appointment on "political grounds," it must be admitted that his case is, to use a vulgarism, "past praying for."

Prof. CHANDLER and his colleagues have been doing very hard work this hot weather. They cannot accomplish everything in a day, but they are every day making substantial progress, and that is as much as we have a right to expect. The Rendering Company having proved obstinate, and disposed to resist any proper supervision, the Board orders the arrest of the officers who interfere with its inspectors. That is the only way to go to work. The Board is armed with ample powers, and in a good cause it ought not to have the slightest hesitation in using them. At its meeting on Tuesday a great many local, but very dangerous, nuisances were brought to its notice, and it took the necessary measures to get rid of them all. The police had arrested many persons who had violated various sanitary ordinances, and the Police Justices released them all. So much for our Tammany Police Justices, for whose presence on the Bench we are indebted to the Mayor and the Aldermen. Fulton Market then came under consideration. The booths were found by the Superintendent to be in a very filthy state, and the board came to the conclusion to order them to be removed on Saturday next. The owners of some of these booths only hired them a short time ago, and, of course, some hardship is inflicted on them. Nevertheless, the public health is the first thing to be considered. No one had any right to let these booths on lease. The permits on the strength of which they were originally erected were illegal, and we should advise the present occupants to bring actions against the lessors for the recovery of their money. They will stand a better chance of getting it than if they sued the City.

The board, having shown an unmistakable desire to do its duty, should now receive the support of the public, and proper time should be allowed it to carry out its plans. It has found the City in a horrible condition, and cannot make it like a garden in twenty-four hours. Prof. CHANDLER and his fellow-members deserve the hearty thanks of the community for what they have already done. They constitute by far the most efficient and energetic Board of Health we have ever had in this City.

A COUNTER-STROKE FOR KHIVA.

The Shah's visit has been a perfect god-send to European pickpockets, some of whom, to judge from the accounts, will be able to retire from business on his Majesty's departure with quite handsome fortunes. A gentleman who goes about leaving a trail of diamonds, like the bread-crumbs of the Children of the Wood, of course has no lack of acquisitive birds to follow and snap up the booty. But it is not what is got from the Shah and his suite so much as from the gorgeous folk who throng around them that excites the greed and fills the pockets of the light-fingered profession. Some of the finest sets of jewels in Europe have been stolen during the last few weeks, and the Marquis of TORRE'S loss, the other day, of 20,000 francs, is a trifle compared with the sums bagged by clever experts, whom the police have been quite unable to lay hands on. Some of the more poetic thieves are said to have laid a plot to filch from the Shah his famous perfumed diamonds, long sung by Persian bards, and which have the precious quality of attracting love to their wearer, but hitherto the nefarious scheme has been unsuccessful. Possibly his Majesty only wears them in conjunction with other talismanic gems that warn him of the approach of the spoiler, and has by this means been able to preserve the most remarkable among the hereditary jewels of his dynasty.

It has been suggested that the Shah and his party will return home with no very flattering notions of the honesty of the infidel nations of the West, whatever they may think of the disinterested hospitality of their rulers. Happily, however, for the comparative credit of the former, some of his Majesty's train have been allured into peccadilloes which will serve in a measure as a set-off for the depredations to which they have been subjected. Some slight mistakes touching the rights of property occurred, it is whispered, during a late visit to the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, and, although the affair was discreetly hushed up, it could not be kept from the ears of the "King of Kings," who, on arriving at Teheran, will doubtless proceed to chop off the heads of the offenders. Another matter it has been found impossible entirely to suppress, and some details of it are given, in fact, by the latest London papers. Before the Shah left England strange rumors of trouble were rife, and were traced, by busy reporters, to the Russian Embassy. Presently the story became current that the suite of the Shah, or some members of it, were implicated in a scheme to defraud the Russian Treasury. Immediately after, a Persian was arrested and locked up who, it is alleged, is the chief active conspirator in the business.

This man was in the suite of the Shah, and at first gave the name of MINASSIA PARSECK, and said he was a servant. He is charged with engraving and having in his possession certain plates and pieces of paper on which were engraved portions of forged Russian rouble notes. These articles were found among the prisoner's effects, and, whoever may or may not prove guilty, there is no question as to what they were meant to be used for. The bank-note engravers, to whom the prisoner applied to make the plates for his purpose, were the chief witnesses against him. He first went to them with genuine rouble notes, and asked if they could imitate them. They assented, and showed specimens of their work. A bargain was made on the 30th of May, and, at subsequent interviews, details were agreed upon. Meanwhile the engravers communicated with the Russian authorities, and acted under the advice of their London solicitors. On the 10th of July, when the chain of evidence appeared to be perfected, PARSECK was arrested. After some days, and, perhaps, in consequence of finding he was to be abandoned by his hitherto unknown companions in the plot, the prisoner declared himself to be MIRZA PARSEKH MELIK MINASSIANTZ, a colonel in the Persian Army, and a member of the suite of his imperial Majesty the Shah.

It is conceivable that to the Persian mind to counterfeit Russian money may be a fair means of retaliation for the dangerous advances of the Czar in Central Asia, and that the seizure of Khiva might properly be avenged by forging ten rouble notes. Far be it from us to impute complicity in such a device to any high officer of the "King of Kings." It cannot, however, be concealed that such suspicions are not unheard of at the Russian Consulate in London, and it is shrewdly hinted by observers on the spot that if MIRZA is not protected he may make disclosures such as will prove seriously embarrassing in more quarters than one. A more complicated and delicate situation can hardly be imagined than might arise should MIRZA offer to shield himself by turning State's evidence against possible fellow-conspirators; and, should he be spirited away, or permitted to go scot free, it will be impossible to prevent suspicions from being entertained that he has not been the only one of his countrymen interested in the proposed raid on the Russian revenue, and who has sought to procure the means during the memorable visit of the Shah to England.

SATISFACTION BY PROXY.

While so much satisfaction is being demanded and received all over the country by irascible gentlemen who seem to carry their honor much for the same purpose that a Donnybrook Irishman wore a tail to his coat—namely, to have it trodden on—it is not surprising that even the gentler sex have caught the infection. Two ladies of Cincinnati lately indulged in a duel, which, for entire originality, deserves to be remembered. We have all heard of that undaunted little boy who, being vanquished in single combat by his play-fellow, soothed his anguish of defeat with the inspiriting reflection that he could still make faces at his conqueror's sister. Somewhat after the same principle was the Cincinnati battle conducted.

Its origin was not romantic. Messrs. HARRISON and CAMP, we are told, have been partners, who lately had a slight disagreement on business matters, wherein Mrs. CAMP evinced a more pointed and personal interest than seemed to Mr. HARRISON either desirable or decorous. So much he intimated to Mrs. CAMP, who, with a spirit worthy of her name, at once perceived the necessity of exacting satisfaction. Forthwith she armed herself with a cowhide, and sallied forth in quest of the contemner of defenseless womanhood. Meeting him in the street, she fell upon him with such fury that he was speedily put to flight, not, however, before he had wrested the whip from his assailant, and, "deeply mortified at the occurrence," went off to tell his wife.

It was now Mrs. HARRISON'S turn to feel dissatisfied and to pant for vengeance. Arming herself with the captured whip, she, as might be supposed, set forth in search, not of Mrs. CAMP, (perhaps because that warlike lady is described as a "large, strong woman,") but of the luckless CAMP, her husband. Having found him, she thrashed him to her heart's content and his unbounded amazement, and then returned in triumph to her own scarified but vindicated spouse. What Mrs. CAMP will now do is matter of conjecture. One thing, however, is tolerably clear, and that is, that whatever satisfaction the ladies have derived from their martial exploits, they must have proved anything but satisfactory to the husbands.

Yet, it cannot be denied that there is in this vicarious method of redress a certain piquancy and a whimsical vein of humor which must make it attractive, and, to a certain extent, popular. At least one innovation suggested by it might very effectively be transplanted into the masculine code of combat. Let the principals, when they have come upon the ground, and the signal is given to fire, level their artillery by preconcerted agreement upon the seconds and other disinterested bystanders, and discharge their revolvers or their double-barreled shot-guns right and left. The effect would be, we are well assured, not only to add an agreeable and very much needed variety to this style of encounter, but to give the seconds a new and vivid notion of the morality of duelling. One or two surprises of this sort, neatly and successfully carried out, would put dueling in a new light altogether, and probably bring the doctrine of satisfaction into quite as much general disfavor as it no doubt enjoys at this moment in the masculine part of at least two Cincinnati households.

COMPETITIVE EMIGRATION.

It is not generally understood in this country that, grown wise through experience, no doubt, the agents of other new lands are vigorously working to counteract the superior attractions, for emigrants, of the United States, by special inducements and facilities. We have long been profiting through our possession of what, to the poorer classes of Europe, are esteemed prime advantages. Free government, fertile and abundant soil, and cheap, swift, and easy access, have had their natural effect, and the bulk of the tide of European emigration, especially from the British Islands, has flowed steadily to these shores. To this, in a great measure, is to be ascribed the rapid development of the national wealth and power. The value of each immigrant to the country has been roughly estimated at an average of a thousand dollars; but whether such a calculation is reasonable or not, whether it is too much or too little, it is certain that the Republic waxes strong and great in proportion to the numerical ratio of its annual supply of immigrants. Hence, it is an object of serious importance to the United States to encourage the continuance of that supply, and by all fair means to provide against its diversion into other channels.

A consideration of the special inducements to which we have referred will show their force, and suggest means for counteracting them. The Queensland Government has just got a vote of the Colonial Legislature of some $750,000, gold, to secure free passages out from Europe to Queensland for domestic servants and farm-laborers, and to this have been added provisions and an allowance for outfit. The emigrant who may choose to pay his own passage gets a $100 transferable land-order free, which entitles the bearer to twenty-six acres of land. To the poor this question of passage has always been very momentous, and the low rate for getting across the Atlantic—the steerage price being, say $25—has done us vast good. But the Australian Legislature has now come into the field, and by providing passages to Melbourne and Sydney for certain classes, at the same figure for which they can get to New-York or Quebec, has established a formidable competition. The New-Zealand Government has adopted a plan somewhat different. It gives passage on receipt of a promissory note of $50 from each adult; granting, in addition, railway fare and certain expenses in the port of departure. Meanwhile, Canada provides passages from England for about $25, or less, and couples this with a free land-grant of 100 acres for each emigrant. It is not surprising that, while immigration into United States territory still keeps at a high figure, our *relative* share of the total number leaving the British Islands is rapidly declining. The right of pre-emption conceded to the actual settler has great value, no doubt, and there is much to be said in favor of its policy. We know, however, by experience, that a large proportion of those who land in America prefer to remain in the great cities, and particularly those of the Atlantic sea-board. It may not be so well for them or for us as that they should go West; but the fact remains that they stay. If it is worth while to urge their coming at this price—and those who calculate the value of immigrants to the country do not count as worthless, or discriminate against, those who stay in the towns—it may be worth considering whether some further steps should not be taken to assist immigrants to employment on their arrival here.

Since the $100 transferable land-order has been established in Queensland, the result is described as having been most surprising. There is literally a "rush" for Queensland; and as the country is rich, agriculturally and minerally, its prosperity will manifestly receive, in a short time, an immense stimulus. Perhaps our immigration may keep up at a satisfactory rate without artificial encouragement; but it is well that we should not shut our eyes to the fact that the swift national growth we have been accustomed to regard as the exceptional characteristic of the Republic is in danger of being emulated elsewhere, under circumstances which, to a certain extent, injure this country in proportion as they benefit others.

This country, as an owner of rich lands in temperate latitudes, is still without a rival among the nations; and since the competition described has been begun, with measureable consequences, it is open to us to decide whether or not to add to the superior attractions already possessed that of additional securities and protection to immigrants. To the average European the distance from "home" is a matter of much significance; and, by steam or sail, we beat Australia by five or six to one in this point. We must not lose the position of superiority we have already won. It is not characteristic of Americans to be beaten by any other people under the sun in the advantages offered to strangers who come to make a home under their flag.

LARGE GRAIN CARRIERS.

Noting the increase that has taken place within a year in the number of large grain carriers on the lakes, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says: "At the close of last week there were 1,437,907 bushels of corn afloat from the upper lake ports. The fleet transporting this large amount consisted of fifty vessels. Of these, seventeen had on board 20,000 bushels and upward, ten had between 30,000 and 40,000 bushels, six had between 40,000 and 50,000 bushels, two had between 50,000 and 60,000 bushels, and one vessel had upward of 60,000 bushels. In this fleet, therefore, were nineteen large-class vessels. Three years ago 40,000-bushel vessels were very scarce, but now they are considered only ordinary-sized vessels. By this time next year quite a fleet of new large-class vessels will be out. An idea of their superiority as carriers may be inferred from the above. It took five vessels of the first class to transport the same quantity carried by two of the last. The wear and tear of a large vessel are comparatively less than in a smaller one, while the saving in men as compared with the cargo is very great. The new schooner Scotia, for instance, carries 55,000 bushels of corn, and requires a crew of twelve men. Estimating the average wages of these men at $2 50 per day, the expense of a down-trip of eight days for sailor-hire would be $240. Her freight at five cents per bushel would amount to $2,750. The schooner G. D. Norris is a vessel of a capacity of about 20,000 bushels of corn. She has a crew of eight men. According to the estimated rates of wages and freight taken above, the Norris' expense for crew-hire on a down-trip of eight days would be $160, and her freight money would amount to $1,000. Of course sailors' wages is only one item of expense, and that a small one, in navigating a vessel. Still the comparison will hold good in nearly all the other items. It will be seen that the wages paid to the Norris' sailors is two-thirds of the amount paid to the Scotia's crew, while the earnings of the latter as compared with those of the former are in the proportion of 2¾ to 1."

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

PARLIAMENT'S WORK—A BRIEF SESSION—THE NEW MINISTRY—THE PRESS AND CATHOLICISM—THE COUNTRY'S CAUSE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, July 14, 1873.

On Saturday last the Italian Parliament held a session of twenty minutes, after an interval of seventeen days, during which the making of the new Cabinet has been going on. Only sixty Deputies were present in the Chamber, and half that number in the Upper House. Signor Minghetti read the royal decree, and the President announced that the Legislature was adjourned until the usual time of coming together in the Autumn. The Minister added that the new Cabinet had yet no policy to announce, but in due time the country and Parliament would know what measures of law it had to propose.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The new Ministry begins its career at a great advantage. Four months of time for reflection, unpestered by Parliamentary inquiries, will give opportunity to examine well the situation and digest plans for subsequent action. Signor Minghetti, in taking charge of the portfolio of Finance, is said to be in favor of the creation of a new bureau, dividing the money administration into a Ministry of Finance and Ministry of the Treasury. It is not yet quite clear what the Cabinet officer is grasping after. The practical question is, Will the multiplication of offices mend the situation? Everybody knows that the finance system needs simplification, and that no statement of the condition of the Treasury is ever published that can be understood by any except those skilled in the mysteries of money transactions. The department of the public Treasury still remains at Florence, and it may be two or three years before this behemoth can be got as far as Rome. Three or four thousand placemen are hitched to it, and the new building in which it is to be lodged, after the labor of two years, is not raised above the foundation. Indeed, it is still far under ground, for the difficulties encountered have been far greater than were anticipated. Undreamt-of depths, through the débris of 2,000 years, had to be penetrated, and enormous masses of subterraneous ancient constructions removed, only by the aid of gunpowder. To watch the progress of this huge structure is a study which one might make a journey from a foreign country to follow. The building, with its courts, will cover eight or ten acres.

THE PREMIER.

Signor Minghetti sifted the old Ministry so fine in getting the materials to make up his new batch, that Signor Visconti-Venosta, the former, or rather present, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, was the single grain not rubbed through the gauze. No sieve would hold such a *grosse pièce* as Signor Sella, the old Treasury Minister, and such fine flour as De Falco and Devincenzi was blown away by the first wind. The new Premier only asks for a fair opportunity, and that the Ministry may be judged by its acts. Signor Minghetti does not lack courage or energy, and he possesses a spirit elastic almost to gayety, and not easily cast down. For the Papacy he is the Lucifer of political ministers.

ITALIAN ELECTORS.

I understated in my last the number of electors who took part in the recent choice of directors of municipal affairs in Rome. The whole number on the electoral lists is about 15,000, and the number of those who came out was 4,500. The fact proves just the same the truth of the position that political life here has hardly yet got beyond a condition of languid indifference. If the clerical party should at last conclude to take part, we might be witnesses of a lively struggle. But they still abjure the use of legal means, founding their hopes of a return to power upon the intervention, by force, of a foreign Government. The aspiration is certainly not noble; but it is accompanied with no sense of shame in the breasts of those who are capable of any abjectness of unpatriotic subservience.

THE PRESS AND CATHOLICISM.

There has been a good deal of plain speaking here in Rome during the past two years. Were it possible to find space for many articles from Italian journals that I could send you, sufficient proof would be found of the vast reforming influence now exercised upon public opinion in Italy. A list of at least a dozen newspapers could be given, so well informed in political matters, and so judicious in their tone, as to entitle them to be classed as respectable in any country. All of these, in their efforts to serve the cause of Italy, are obliged to carry on a war with the Papacy. It is a controversy not sought by the patriots of the country, but thrust upon them by the uncompromising unfriendliness of the Catholic party to the independence of Italy. It may seem strange that this phrase, "Catholic party," should have its origin in a country which has been considered pre-eminently Catholic, or "Roman Catholic," as the universal term is. But such is the fact, and the phrase is that commonly adopted to distinguish between the party of Italian unity and that of the Church. In the mouths of prelates and in the organs of the Papacy, we no longer find such language as "the Christian religion," "the Church of Christ," "the religion of the Gospel," but "the Catholic religion," and "the Holy Roman Catholic Church." In this ambition of 1,000 years to build up a great establishment, a vast system of machinery has been invented, and combination of means used, which have destroyed the simplicity of the original method. It may seem like entering too much into the field of theological party controversy to say these things; but it is necessary to go as far to indicate the spirit of the patriotic newspaper-writing of this country at the present moment. I believe this criticism of the Italian Press of the Church party will in great part cease the moment that party gives up its scratching and biting hostility to the Kingdom of Italy as it actually exists. It can never cease until the enemies of the country see that the cause of religion in Italy cannot be promoted by the course they are pursuing.

THE COUNTRY'S CAUSE.

We are friends of the Kingdom of Italy, because we believe it is laboring to constitute itself upon a basis of rational civilization. Instead of finding here those elements of radicalism which will destroy society, which give so much alarm to the friends of the despotic system, we find the principles of a new education for the country which will conduct it to a place among the most advanced of Christian communities. Italy has been the prolific parent of genius and of heroism, and amid her vices—for which we have held the Church, in a great measure, responsible—we have not despaired of her resurrection. We have ourselves been witnesses of the beginning of this uprising of intellect, of morals, and of patriotism, and sincerely believe if a united Italy is maintained it will be a new pledge of peace and progress in Europe. We know what are the aspirations of the best men of the new generation, and the end for which those older in years and experience are laboring. It is that the present opportunity shall not be lost, but wisely used, so that the united nation may be once more an agent of good to Europe. Italy only asks to be allowed to live, and, grateful for the aid of the past dozen years, will do the rest of the work herself, helped by the example of other advanced nations.

AN EXPECTED VISIT.

It was understood that the Shah of Persia had decided to come here before the end of the month, and discussions commenced upon the mode in which he should be received. To attempt to imitate the pompous display of France, England, and Russia was impossible, as it would cost too much, and the materials are are not at hand. A military review would be practicable, and it was suggested that 50,000 or 60,000 troops, for such a purpose, might be got together in Rome. But it would be attended with inconveniences, and the weather is hot, and the expense would be great. And then the question is asked, "Why should we subject ourselves to the shame of prostrating ourselves before an Asiatic sovereign, who represents no noble principle of civilization?" Let those who have some gross material interest to promote rival each other in the extravagance of their flatteries, but it is for us to preserve the decorum of a respectable State. Such was the view taken when Italy was threatened with a visit from this child of the sun. There is now a feeling of relief, as it is announced that the Shah is to keep on the north side of the Alps, and find his way back to his own country by the route of Vienna. If it comes to be the fashion to pay such honors to mulatto sovereigns, the risk is great of having in time half those of Asia on our hands.

ANGELICO.

SENATOR CONKLING'S VOTES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The journal "founded by Horace Greeley" has a chronic aversion to Senator Conkling. Perhaps this is natural, when one comes to think that the Senator has treated that concern with contemptuous indifference, never courting its favor nor deprecating its hostility. He has thriven in spite of it, and his political fortunes do not seem to have been in the smallest degree injured by its persistent and ridiculous attacks. These have become so common that Mr. Conkling's friends never think it worth while to contradict any fable the *Tribune* may invent to defame him. But occasionally that paper groups together such a curious jumble of falsehoods that it is worth while to quote it, to show how small a regard it has for the truth, even in matters where the record furnishes conclusive evidence of the recklessness of its statements.

Here is an example, taken from the *Tribune* of July 23:

"Both Senators Conkling and Howe are eligible for the position of Chief Justice, although the salary of that position was increased in the last General Salary bill, thereby disqualifying members of the Congress which passed that measure. This increase, it appears, was not made during the present term of these Senators, which began by virtue of their re-election on the 4th of March last. Senators Edmunds and Carpenter, however, are not eligible, since their present terms began in March, 1869, and do not end till 1875. Senator Conkling voted for the increase of salary, and Senator Edmunds did all in his power to defeat it; but the fact of a term ending for Conkling with the Congress which voted the increase leaves him eligible, while Edmunds, whose term continues through another Congress, cannot, under the Constitution, be appointed."

Now for the facts. A bill to increase the salary of the Chief Justice from $6,500 to $8,500 was passed in the Senate Feb. 16, 1871, by yeas and nays—affirmative 35, negative 23. *Mr. Conkling is recorded in the negative, and Senator Edmunds in the affirmative.* The *Tribune* article is apparently framed so as to leave the reader in doubt whether its reference was to the Salary bill of 1871, or to the recent act increasing the salary of the Chief Justice from $8,500 to $10,000. But both Senator Conkling and Senator Edmunds *voted against the latter measure.*

So that the foregoing extract, in so far as it relates to Mr. Conkling, is absolutely untrue in all its parts and particulars. There is no excuse for such a glaring misstatement as this. The *Congressional Globe* is accessible to every metropolitan journalist, and it was perfectly easy to get at the facts. It might be uncharitable to charge the *Tribune* with the wilful manufacture of a paragraph like this, if it were an isolated instance of its falsification of records. But it is not. Equally unfounded and absurd charges have been repeatedly made against Mr. Conkling in its columns, and when they were authoritatively contradicted, they have been reiterated in the most positive terms. Indeed, this is a mild and harmless diatribe in comparison with its average assaults. To have voted for the increase of pay to the Chief Justice, *per se*, was no offense. The paragraph would be innocuous but for its ambiguity, which leaves the reader to guess whether or not it was meant to apply to the recent bill which has provoked so much adverse criticism.

But in any event the story is a falsehood, and a very stupid one. My only object in hunting it down is to exhibit to the public the style of "journalism" which is in vogue among the professors of the art, and which is occasionally held up to the admiring gaze of the Freshmen and Sophomores in our colleges.

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 30, 1873.

THE OREGON SENATOR'S NAME.

A recent Oregon paper publishes the petition of John M. Hipple, for authority to change his name legally to John H. Mitchell, by which he is generally known, and under which he was elected to the United States Senate. The petition says:

"Your petitioner would respectfully represent that he is a resident and citizen of Multnomah County, State of Oregon, and has been for about thirteen years last past; that during that time he has been called and known by the name of John H. Mitchell; that the name of your petitioner's father was John Hipple; that his mother's maiden name was Mitchell; that your petitioner was, in his infancy, by his said parents, named John Mitchell Hipple; that the name of John H. Mitchell, by which your petitioner is known, as aforesaid, was by your petitioner voluntarily adopted before the passage of the act of the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon, to which reference is hereinafter made, and more than thirteen years ago, and by that name your petitioner has ever since been known. By that name your petitioner was, in the Summer of 1861, elected by the Common Council of the City of Portland, City Attorney of such city, and served as such about one year. In June, A. D. 1862, your petitioner was, by his said name, John H. Mitchell, elected to the State Senate of the State of Oregon, from Multnomah County, for the term of four years, and by such name served the full term of four years in the said Senate—serving the last two as President of that body, having been elected such President, by said name, by said Senate. And your petitioner further represents, that on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1872, he was, by his said name, John H. Mitchell, elected to the Senate of the United States from the State of Oregon, by the Legislature thereof, for the term of six years, commencing March 4, A. D. 1873; that on said 4th day of March, A. D. 1873, your petitioner was, by the name of John H. Mitchell, sworn into, and admitted to a seat as United States Senator, in the United States Senate, and he is now a member of that body; that during the past thirteen years your petitioner has become the possessor and owner of a large amount of landed property located in this State, principally in this county, of the value of $50,000; that during the time last mentioned your petitioner has made conveyances in such name of large amounts of real estate to divers persons in this county and State; that since the adoption of said name by your petitioner as aforesaid, to-wit: On or about the 24th day of October, 1864, the Legislature of the State of Oregon passed an act authorizing applications for changes of names to be made by your honorable court. Your petitioner further represents that doubts have arisen in the minds of some persons with whom he has had, and now has, business relations, as to whether the change of name thus voluntarily made by him is in all respects valid. Your petitioner, therefore, and for these reasons, and for the purpose of curing any alleged invalidity that might exist in such change, would respectfully pray your Honor for a decree of this honorable court, in pursuance of the power conferred by the provisions of the statute aforesaid, declaring John H. Mitchell to be the true legal name of your petitioner."

THE TRAIN WRECKS.

A letter from Mr. L. Whitney, of Morris, Ill., to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, gives the following respecting Bill Shepard, who is supposed to have been one of the gang concerned in the robbery of the Rock Island train: "In June, 1865, I was stationed at Lexington, Mo., as Assistant Provost Marshal, under the orders of Gen. J. H. Baker, Provost Marshal General of the District of Missouri, and it became part of my duty while there to swear in and parole a number of bushwhackers infesting that portion of the country. This was done, if I recollect aright, by order of the department commander. The very last ones to come in and take the oath were this same Bill Shepard and some four or five of his men. Their names could probably be ascertained by reference to the records. They all lived in that section of the country south of the Missouri River comprised in the counties of Jackson, Johnson, and Lafayette. Bill Shepard had but one eye. He was notorious as one of the worst bushwhackers in that section. He was the leader of the gang that captured the Bank of Russellville, Ky., in broad daylight."

CANADIAN HARVEST PROSPECTS.

The Toronto *Globe* of Tuesday says that the fears that were at one time entertained in Canada in reference to the character of the coming harvest have been in a good measure dispelled by the late general and abundant rains. In some quarters these rains have been even excessive, resulting in a good deal of the grain being permanently lodged, and so far injured. This, however, has been by no means general, but only in those localities where, from the character of the soil, or the partial early rainfall, the grain crops had been before exceptionally luxuriant. The hay will not be a full crop or anything like it. Yet it is generally much better than was at one time anticipated, while the late moist weather has been exceedingly favorable to the green crops and to the second growth of grass.

INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORCESTER COUNTY INSTITUTE—ITS HISTORY AND OBJECT OF THE INSTITUTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, July 30, 1873.

The third annual Commencement of the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science occurred in this city to-day. The occasion seems to furnish a favorable opportunity to give a hasty sketch of the object, history, and work of the institution. The institute, or, as it is more commonly known to the people of this vicinity, the "Technical School," stands alone in this country as a pioneer in the matter of combining scientific instruction of the highest order with its practical application. In its scope and purpose it is essentially like the technical schools of Europe, but gives special prominence to the practical element. In this respect it also differs from the polytechnic and technological schools in other parts of the country. It is specially designed to meet the wants of those who have no desire for classical training, but who wish to be thoroughly prepared, either as mechanics, civil engineers, chemists, architects or designers, for the duties of an active life.

The plan of instruction pursued is not a repetition of any of the various experiments already made. In those an attempt was made, under various guises, to enable students to utilize some manual dexterity already acquired in earning the means of pushing their education in some other direction; in this the intelligent skill is precisely one of the main objects of pursuit. In short, the "manual labor" element in previous systems has been a means, in this it is an end. The scheme is an experiment in American education, but the results of the past three years are sufficiently promising to warrant its further prosecution. During the past two years thirty-four young men have been graduated at the institution, all of whom, with hardly an exception, have immediately secured lucrative situations in professions for which by their training they were especially qualified. It is a fact worthy of mention, that in no case, as yet reported, has any graduate of the institution chosen for himself a different path in life than that for which he was fitted by the course of study marked out for him.

Free hand and mechanical drawing are made special features of the course, and in every department the fullest opportunity is given by the aid of complete apparatus and competent instructors for practical experiment.

The school, as its name implies, is free to all students from Worcester County who pass satisfactory examinations, and the only expenses incurred are for text-books and the bare cost of materials used. The tuition is merely nominal to applicants outside the county.

The founder of the institution, the late Mr. John Boynton, of Templeton, Mass., in bequeathing $100,000 as an endowment fund, in 1865, marked out the aim of the institution to be instruction in branches of education not usually taught in public schools; to train the young for practical life, especially as mechanics, manufacturers, and farmers. This idea has been worked up and enlarged by an efficient Board of Trustees, and, further, gifts have been made from time to time by gentlemen of this city and vicinity, until now the endowment fund amounts to $273,074 65. The citizens of Worcester contributed to the building fund the sum of $70,000, and on the 11th of November, 1868, the new buildings were dedicated. Previous to this time the late Hon. Ichabod Washburn, of this city, gave to the institution $50,000 with which to build and equip a machine-shop complete in all its details, in which the apprentices could be employed and learn mechanical trades under the tutorship of experienced and skilled workmen. Hon. Stephen Salisbury, also of this city, now President of the Board of Trustees, has at various times given to the institution $165,000 to carry out the ideas of the founder. Hon. George F. Hoar, representative from the Worcester district, as it will be remembered, turned over his share of the back pay to the benefit of this institution.

The Institute is finely situated upon rising ground in the north-east part of the city, and is justly regarded as one of the finest specimens of architecture in the State. The main building, known as Boynton Hall, is an imposing structure of granite with a tower eighty-five feet in height, and is built in pure gothic style. It contains a chapel capable of seating 400 persons, a lecture-room, a chemical laboratory, a physical laboratory, furnished with power, two commodious and well-lighted rooms for the study of drawing, model-rooms, an architect's room, civil engineer's room, and other rooms fitted up especially for the uses to which they are designed.

The Washburn machine-shop, directly in the rear of the main building, is a handsome three-story pressed-brick building, 100 feet long by 40 feet wide, with a wing, 65 by 40 feet, for engines, boilers, and blacksmith-shop. Various articles are manufactured here, among which may be mentioned a speed lathe, which took the gold medal at the Baltimore Fair in 1869, and first premium at the fair of the American Institute in New York in 1870. Engine-lathes are also manufactured, and an adjustable drawing-stand for architects, which has already met with a large sale. The shop is not a pecuniary burden upon the institution, as, with the proceeds of the articles sold and the interest of the $50,000 fund, it is more than self-supporting.

The examination of the graduating class took place in Boynton Hall, the chapel of the main building, this morning. The Examining Committee consisted of Hon. Phineas Ball, of this city; Charles Waters, of Clinton; J. Lasell, of Northbridge, and Mr. Hood, of Fitchburg, all gentlemen prominent for scientific knowledge and its application in various forms. Notwithstanding the heat, which was very oppressive, the attendance was large and limited only by the capacity of the hall. During the exercises a large number of people, unable to gain entrance, found interest in examining the buildings and apparatus, or wandering about the elegant and nicely-graded grounds of the institute.

Among those present as visitors were ex-Gov. Emory Washburn, of Harvard College; Profs. Sherman, of Dartmouth College, and Biscoe, of Amherst College; superintendents of schools from various cities in the Commonwealth, and others interested in educational matters. Mayor Jillson, of this city; Hon. Stephen Salisbury, President of the Board of Trustees, and Congressman Geo. F. Hoar, also occupied prominent seats upon the platform.

The forenoon was devoted to the reading of brief extracts from carefully-prepared theses upon scientific subjects, illustrated by mechanical drawings of various degrees of excellence. The subjects of the theses, differing as they do from the themes usually presented at other institutions on Commencement day, will be found of interest. They were as follows: The Turbine Water-wheel, The Screw Propeller, Tubular Boilers, The Marine Engine, The Strength of Beams, The Steam-engine Indicator, Ellis' Binary Engine, Canals, Hydraulic Limes and Cements, Gearing, The Locomotive Engine, Roofs, Construction of Highways and Pavements, The Arcade, Iron Smelting, The Westinghaus Air-brake, The Cornish Pumping Engine, Mount Union Bridge, Comparison of Iron Trussed Bridges.

The members of the class were subjected to a critical oral examination upon the subjects of their theses, not only by the examiners, but by gentlemen in the audience. The exercises were very interesting, and the young gentlemen acquitted themselves in a manner creditable to their instructors and Alma Mater.

At the conclusion of the exercises in the hall the machine-shop was opened for inspection. It was in full operation, and the ladies and gentlemen who visited the busy work-room, where boys are fitted for practical mechanics, were interested and pleased. At 1 o'clock a collation was served in the lecture-room, and after an hour of recreation the graduating exercises took place.

The audience was fully as large as in the morning, and sat through the long addresses, aggravated by the intense heat, with a patience that cannot be too highly commended. The principal address of the day was delivered by ex-Governor Emory Washburn, of Cambridge, who was followed by Rev. Seth Sweetser, D. D., of this city, on the part of the Board of Trustees. Both addresses were able and scholarly productions. They were devoted to scientific education for the most part, and contained forcible arguments in its favor, at the same time impressing upon the students that advancement in the particular line they had chosen was, as in all other professions, dependent upon hard and faithful work.

Alfred Lovell, of West Boylston, delivered the address on the part of the class with valedictory, after which the young men were presented by Prof. C. O. Thompson, principal of the school, to the President of the Board of Trustees, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, who presented to each the diploma of the institution, with a few words of encouragement and advice. The exercises were agreeably interspersed with music.

The graduating class this year consists of twenty members, all of whom, with one exception, are residents of Worcester County. Two of the young gentlemen are to become architects, six civil engineers, and twelve mechanics.

At the close of the exercises in the hall the newly-made alumni planted the class-tree amid the usual enjoyable exercises.

In the evening, the President, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, gave a reception to the graduating class, the members of the school, and their friends, at his elegant mansion, at Lincoln-square. A large number of skilled mechanics of the city were also present by special invitation, to encourage the young men who are endeavoring to obtain places in their honorable fraternity.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

ENTRIES FOR THE FOURTH DAY — THE POOLS SOLD LAST NIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 30.—To-morrow will be the fourth day of the meeting, and three races, as usual, are on the programme, which are expected to be the most exciting of the meeting thus far. The first race is a dash of a mile, for all ages, which has the following six entries: J. A. Grinstead's gr. c. Crockford, 3 years, by Lightning, out of Mishap; L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Quits, 3 years, by Eclipse, out of Columbia; Rice & McCormack's b. f. Sunrise, 3 years, by Planet, out of Ultima; R. W. Walden's ch. b. f. Minnie W., by Planet, out of Edina; F. A. Watson's b. c. Valley Brook, 3 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor; D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. Sue Ryder, 4 years, by Knight of St. George, out of Glycera.

For the second race, a dash of two miles, there are Boss Tweed, 4 years; John McCormack, 3 years; The Nurse, 3 years; Mate, 4 years; Joe Daniels, 4 years; Hubbard, 4 years, and True Blue, 4 years.

The third is a hurdle race of two miles, over eight hurdles, and seven horses are entered: Trade Wind, 5 years, by Lightning; Village Blacksmith, aged, by Vandal; John H. Harbeck's br. g. Buck, 4 years, by Simon Kenton; Viley, aged, by Uncle Vic; Sorrel Dan, aged, by Revenue; Mary Clark, 5 years, by Lexington, and Blind Tom, aged, by Star Davis.

The betting to-night is very heavy, especially on the two-mile race, in which the interest is principally centred. The following pools were sold:

MILE DASH.

Crockford	$350	$600
Minnie W.	85	120
Sunrise	30	40
Valley Brook	15	50
Quits	10	20
Sue Ryder	30	60

TWO MILES.

Joe Daniels and Hubbard	$550	$800
Mate	460	550
John McCormack	190	220
True Blue	100	120
Field	10	17

HURDLE RACE.

Village Blacksmith	$180	$200
Blind Tom	90	105
Trade Wind	55	50
Viley	41	50
Mary Clark	40	35
Buck	30	40
Sorrel Dan	25	20

THE POOLS IN THIS CITY.

At Johnson's Pool-rooms, last evening, the pool-selling was somewhat exciting, and the following is an average of the rate at which they were sold:

HURDLE RACE, TWO MILES.

Blind Tom	$25	$50	$50
Tradewind	13	35	43
Village Blacksmith	13	32	20
Buck	6	..	..
Field	11	40	12
Total	$68	$157	$125

$500 PURSE, ALL AGES, ONE MILE.

For the $500 purse, all ages, one mile, Crockford appeared the favorite against the field, the majority of the pools being sixty for Crockford and fifty for the field. The following were the principal pools where others were mentioned:

Crockford	$70	$70	$50
Sunrise	30	25	20
Minnie W.	25	19	16
Field	26	34	13
Total	$151	$148	$99

PURSE, $800; ALL AGES, TWO MILES.

McDaniel	$130	$110	$110	$100
Mate	115	85	90	80
True Blue	55	..	46	..
John McCormick	..	22	..	40
Field	40	25	30	40
Total	$340	$242	$276	$260

John McCormick in the majority of instances, in the thirty-five pools sold, was not thought of, only five separate cases occurring where he took the place of True Blue, instead of being classed with the field.

THE GORDON CASE—NEW STATEMENT OF FACTS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 30.—Mayor Brackett, of this city, has just arrived from Fort Garry, where he has been endeavoring to obtain lawful rights for the American prisoners, and now makes a detailed statement of all the facts connected with the affair. Some weeks ago, the whereabouts of Gordon being discovered, friends here telegraphed to Mr. Roberts in New-York to come on. Mr. Roberts started with the necessary legal papers, fortified by the written opinions of eminent New-York lawyers. When he arrived here the papers were submitted to the first lawyers, who, after a searching investigation, agreed in the opinion already given. Mayor Brackett dispatched Detectives Hoy and Reegan with the papers to Manitoba, with orders to arrest Gordon. Hon. T. Fitcher, who happened to be at Fort Garry on private business, was, by means of the telegraph, importuned to await the arrival of the detectives for the purpose of advising them, and it was only after repeated requests that he yielded to do personal friendly service to Brackett. As to Merriam, it seems no communication had been addressed to him by any one, nor did Brackett know of his being in Fort Garry at the time. He was in no way connected with the affair, nor does the evidence in the examination show it, and yet he was committed for trial.

The *Tribune's* correspondent at Ottawa telegraphs to-day that, in view of the certainty of a dissolution of the Canadian Ministry, it is believed that the new cabinet will reverse the decision of the Manitoba authorities and remove Attorney General Clarke and his associates.

THE NEWARK FRATRICIDE.

The inquest in the case of James Birrell, who was stabbed by his brother Alexander, and killed almost instantly, at their residence, No. 17 Beacon-street, in Newark, Tuesday night, was begun yesterday afternoon, before Coroner Vreeland, in the Essex County Court-house. The first witness was Mrs. Birrell, mother of deceased and the murderer. She testified that the brothers came home about 6 P. M. Tuesday, and that the quarrel began about 7 o'clock by Alexander accusing James of something which she did not understand. She made an effort to quiet them, and went to the porch where they were sitting and spoke to them for a moment. Then went back to the kitchen. The first thing after that she saw was James coming from the porch to go to the garden, but he did not say anything. Alexander was at this time standing on the porch. When witness went into the yard she saw James lying on the ground; took hold of his hand and raised his head, but he did not speak. Witness stated that she did not see a knife in the possession of either of the brothers, and did not know where they obtained the one that was used. She was positive that James struck Alexander during the quarrel, but did not see any knife used. James was sober, but Alexander was drunk.

Catherine Kendall testified: I know James Birrell. He was at my house Tuesday night, about 7 o'clock. Next saw him lying on the grass in his mother's yard. I think he was dead. Alexander came in after his brother was brought in the house, and his mother said, "Look what you have done," and he replied, "It was in self-defense."

James Allister testified: I know the Birrell brothers, they are my brothers-in-law. James came to my house Tuesday night, about 7 o'clock, and left shortly afterward. Alexander came in a few moments after that looking wild and haggard, with blood on his shirt, and he said to me, "Come right over home as quick as you can; I am afraid I have killed him;" and added, "He attacked me with a knife, and I struck in self-defense." I went to the house and found James dead.

Dr. Dodd, county physician, testified that he had made the post-mortem examination, had found the aorta severed, and believed that death was instantaneous.

Several other witnesses gave unimportant testimony, and the prisoner was then put on the stand. He stated that he had committed the deed, but did so in self-defense.

The jury rendered a verdict that James Birrell came to his death from the effects of a stab inflicted by a knife in the hands of his brother, Alex. Birrell. The murderer was remanded to prison.

OHIO LIBERALS.

THE ORGANIZATION DISSOLVED—THE NEW PARTY—NOMINATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 30.—The Party-without-a-name Convention, which met here to-day, has proved to be a very curious affair. It was neither a failure nor much of a success. There were about 200 persons who took part in the proceedings. The great majority of those in a small hall, in which the convention was held, were regular Republicans and hardshell Democrats, attracted there by a feeling of curiosity. It was called for a mass convention of the people, but instead was composed of local Democratic politicians and a few Liberal Republicans of last year's memory. The people's hand was not visible anywhere. The most conspicuous gentlemen in the convention on the part of the Liberal Republicans were the indomitable Brinkerhoff, Fred. Hassaurek, Col. H. B. Banning, Col. Ed. A. Parrott, W. S. Townsend, and Judge Sloan; and on the part of the Democrats, George E. Pugh, Judge Caldwell, Judge Oliver, and T. E. Cunningham, author of the famous Allen County resolutions. After the appointment of committees on resolutions and nominations, severals hours were consumed with verbose speeches about corruption in the two old parties, and consequent oppression to the poor laboring classes. There were some Democrats present using their influence to secure a postponement of the nominations until next Wednesday, when the regular Democratic Conventions meet, but they labored in vain. This course was urged upon the Committee on Nominations by the trumped-up argument that the Governor's friends bribed the *Cincinnati Commercial* to support this third-ticket movement, for the purpose of dividing the Democratic Party and electing Noyes by plurality vote. This argument, however, was too weak to have any influence with the Committee. A very warm and earnest debate was had in the rooms of the Committee over the question of tariff and free trade. The committee were in session several hours before they could agree to report the platform. When late in the afternoon the platform was submitted, a Mr. Burrows, of Lake County, moved to strike out the free trade or tariff for revenue only plank. This motion was followed by great confusion and demands for the question, and adoption of the resolutions; in the midst of which arose one William Haller, a sort of leader among the working men of Cincinnati. He did not like the free-trade resolution, and desired to be heard on it. Fearing that Haller and Burrows and others might make considerable trouble in the convention, the majority crowded the resolutions down the minority's throats whether they wanted to swallow them or not. Haller then got up, much excited, and protested against such gag work. He then left the convention, declaring he would have nothing further to do with it, although he had a few moments previous been denouncing the Republican and Democratic Parties without stint.

The ticket nominated was cut and dried in the committee-room, and in this respect, together with the proceedings with reference to the resolutions, the convention laid itself more open to censure than any party convention which ever met here. Judge Isaac C. Collins, the nominee for Governor, is an estimable gentleman of Cincinnati, but is not known outside of his immediate locality. He is a moderate-minded Democrat. The only position of prominence he ever held was that of Common Pleas Judge some years ago. He is not a good talker, and has not a morsel of that magnetism on the stump which helps to make Gov. Noyes so popular. A. Landers Piatt, brother of Don and John James Piatt, for Lieutenant Governor, is a Logan County farmer, Liberal Republican, and a man of rather medium calibre. P. B. Ewing, for Supreme Court, long term, is brother of Gen. Tom Ewing, a Democrat, and little known through the State. D. W. C. Louden, for the Supreme Court vacancy, has been a Congressional aspirant for years, and this nomination is his reward for turning Liberal last campaign. Concerning the other nominees much less is known. The convention could scarcely have succeeded in selecting men of less distinction than those constituting the ticket. The greatest surprise was that Gen. Tom Ewing should respond to the invitation from a committee appointed to wait upon him. It was not believed by many that he would do so. He appeared in the hall amid the wildest applause, and addressed the convention for about twenty minutes in a speech so carefully worded that everybody pronounced it prepared for the occasion. He grew very pathetic in his allusions to the ties that bind men so firmly to the old Democratic Party, and the reluctance they felt to discard the name of an organization so inseparably connected with the history of the country; nevertheless he was forced to the conclusion that the Democratic Party could do nothing as a party; that it was insufficient as an ally, and that it had ceased to be a fit instrument of reform in American politics. He commended the platform and ticket, and hoped the Democratic Convention next week would simply indorse both, and go into the campaign without a party name until after the election, when, if victorious, they could reorganize and christen their party.

This speech of Ewing's, so unexpected by the Democrats, is much commented upon by them. They say he has committed a great folly. It is charged, and very generally believed, that he has taken this course with a view of heading off Thurman for the United States Senate, and if that be his purpose, a wide division in the Democratic ranks is predicted. Anti-departure Democrats say their convention next week will be largely attended; that either Senator Thurman or Lew Campbell will be nominated, and that the ticket brought out to-day will be little heard of before the campaign closes.

The new party, Democrats and Liberals, are expressing themselves as feeling very jubilant over the work of to-day. Gen. Ewing's heartily allying himself with their cause gives them special encouragement. Their energies will be directed for the next week to getting the Democratic Convention to indorse what has been done. Republicans are not in the least alarmed; but on the contrary, think they see in the firmness of Senator Thurman and his friends and the hasty resolve of Ewing, an easier road to victory than they have ever before had.

The following was the platform adopted:

Resolved, That we declare against the infallibility of party; that when caucus or convention fails to present fit candidates for office, it is the high privilege as well as bounden duty of all g[illegible]ens to withhold their votes from such candi[illegible]s and, regardless of party affiliations, to support the best men presented for official position.

Second—That both the Republican and Democratic Parties have outlived the issues in which they had their origin, and have outlived their usefulness, and a new organization of parties is demanded in the interests of public welfare.

Third—That the Republican Party, having control of both branches of Congress and the Executive Department, is directly responsible for the legislation known as the "salary grab;" for the squandering of the public lands in grants to private corporations; for the release of railroads from their just obligations to the Government, and other manifestations of corruption, as developed by the Credit Mobilier and other investigations; and that those members of the Democratic Party who acquiesced in such legislation equally deserve public condemnation.

Fourth—That we believe that the fundamental purpose of Government is protection of persons and property, and not the meddling with and regulation of the business industry or consciences of its citizens, nor the assumption of such works by Federal, State, or Municipal Governments, as may safely and should properly be left to industrial enterprise.

Fifth—That as corruption can be successfully combated only by the removal or lessening of temptation, we are in favor of a reduction of the functions now exercised by the Government, and a consequent diminution of Government bureaus and officials, believing, as we do, that a continually increasing army of Federal officers is an evil increasing in danger as the country grows.

Sixth—That grants of subsidies in land or money, and of special privileges and exemptions to national banks and other great moneyed corporations, and all fosterings of monopolies at the expense of the whole people, are unjust and oppressive.

Seventh—That the practice of electing stockholders and officers of national banks to seats in Congress, whereby great gains of continued irredeemable paper money are secured to those institutions by the votes of interested parties, is a national scandal, which deserves the condemnation of every good citizen, and ought to be prevented by proper legislation.

Eighth—That we insist upon a strict observance by the General Government of the constitutional limitations of its power, and we demand home government in all local affairs.

Ninth—We believe that the business of Government should be transacted upon the same principles that regulate the business of private individuals. We believe, therefore, that the appointment of subordinate officials should depend upon their qualifications, and that their tenure should depend on their fitness and efficiency, and, in this respect, a return to the practice of the early days of the Republic is highly desirable and necessary.

Tenth—That duties on imports, as long as such duties are necessary, should be imposed for the purpose of revenue only, and not for the purpose of benefiting or enriching private individuals or companies, or favoring particular branches of industry at the expense of the whole people.

Eleventh—That it is the duty of the Government to repeal all laws that favor capital to the prejudice of labor.

VIRGINIA.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—MAJOR R. W. HUGHES NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, July 30.—For several days past the delegates to the Republican State Convention, and the friends of the various aspirants for nomination for Governor, &c., have been gathering at Lynchburg, a large number, both white and colored, going from this city. Yesterday was quite an exciting time, the caucussing being very active and zealous, both for Major Edward McMahon, the free railroad candidate, and for Col. Robert W. Hughes, who is understood to be opposed to free railroads. Both were urgently pressed by the supporters, and as good Republicans there was no choice between them, but Col. Hughes had the advantage in being better known, and in having been earlier put forward for the nomination. In fact, but a week or ten days ago, Major McMahon declined to be a candidate, and it was only a few days since that he agreed to allow his name to be used in connection with the nomination. However, he had strong and earnest supporters, such as United States Senator John F. Lewis, Gen. Williams, C. Wickham, Hon. J. Ambler Smith, of this Congressional District, Col. M. G. Harman, of Staunton, and other prominent and influential men, and though but a few days in the contest he had gaided considerable strength, till his friends yesterday, at Lynchburg, mustered in alarming force, threatening to give the supporters of Col. Hughes a hard struggle in the convention. But the opposing parties quickly ascertained the actual strength which they could muster in the convention, and it was seen that Col. Hughes was the stronger man, especially among the colored delegates, who naturally viewed with suspicion the late movement of a new and comparatively unknown man against Col. Hughes, who has been so long known as the Ajax of the party in Virginia. The result was that frequent negotiations between leading representatives of both sides took place yesterday, and last night and this morning, in a caucus of the delegates, preliminary to the meeting of the convention, it was agreed that Major McMahon's name should be withdrawn, and a clear field left for Col. Hughes. The convention formally met at 3 P. M. in Holcombe Hall, and was called to order by Dr. C. S. Mills, of this city, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Gen. William C. Wickham was made temporary President of the body. Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization were appointed, and during the absence of the committees, who at once retired to prepare their reports, the convention was addressed by Edward Daniels, Esq., editor of the Richmond *State Journal*; Prof. R. T. Green, colored, editor of the Washington *New Era*; Hon. L. H. Chandler, Hon. James H. Platte, Jr., C. J. Malord, (colored,) and others. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Hon. J. B. Sever, of Fredericksburg, for permanent President, with nine Vice Presidents, &c. Hon. James H. Platte proposed R. G. L. Paige (colored,) a young member of the last House of Delegates, from Norfolk County, for President, in place of Mr. Sever, when the President pro tem ruled the report and all amendments out of order, as the Committee on Credentials had not yet reported. A recess was then taken till 8:30 P. M.

It is believed that Col. R. W. Hughes of Washington County, will be nominated for Governor unanimously, and that C. P. Ramsdel, of Surrey County, will be nominated for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Ramsdel has been a member of the Legislature for several sessions, where he was much respected by all parties for his capacity and character. It is understood that the colored delegates will not press a colored candidate against him.

The entire proceedings of the convention were exceedingly harmonious.

A reporter of the Associated Press interviewed Senator Thurman to-night to learn his position relative to the departure just inaugurated. The Senator said that the statement made in the Liberal Republican caucus last night by Col. Lowe, that Mr. Thurman was favorable to this new movement, was entirely erroneous. The facts are as follows: In a conversation between these gentlemen, Mr. Thurman said that the charge so often made in the Cincinnati *Commercial* and *Volksblatt*, that it was his active opposition that caused the Democracy to reject the movement, was unfounded; that he had not written a single letter on the subject, and that the opposition of the Democracy was their unbiased feelings. From this statement Col. Lowe drew the erroneous conclusion that Thurman was not at heart opposed to the convention of to-day. The truth is that the Senator always considered this movement as a great mistake, and while he would have been glad to see all the elements of opposition to the Administration consolidated, he has not believed, and does not believe, that a dispersion of the Democratic Party is either necessary or advisable.

In view of the proceedings of the convention to-day, the Democrats say that there is but one course left for them to pursue—that the August convention will nominate a Democratic ticket, and make a more vigorous fight than the party has made for many years.

Interviews had with other prominent Democrats of Ohio, now here, all indicate that the nominees of to-day's convention can hope for nothing from the Democratic Party leaders, and that the 6th of August Convention will ignore the movement, and nominate a full ticket of their own.

The convention reassembled at Holcombe Hall at 8:30 o'clock to-night, but the recess, instead of promoting harmony, seems to have renewed the discord which it was thought had been settled in the caucus. The report of the Committee on credentials was received and adopted, and the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was again presented, when the name of Hon. J. B. Senor was withdrawn for permanent President, and R. G. L. Paige, (colored,) of Norfolk County, was elected.

A motion to proceed to the nomination of State officers met with considerable opposition, but was at last carried after much confusion had been produced. Major Carter, of Fauquier, nominated Col. Robert W. Hughes, for Governor; and Gen. Wickham nominated Major Edward McMahon, the compact of the morning, for the withdrawal of the latter being utterly disrupted. Then followed a number of speeches by the friends of the opposing candidates, in which much was said on both sides that should have remained unsaid. A great deal of temper was mutually exhibited.

Crimination was met by recrimination, and at times the disorder threatened to result in blows. At midnight a motion to call the roll was carried, the call being made by counties. Twenty-eight counties had been called, of which twenty-four voted for Hughes and only four for McMahon, when Gen. Wickham asked leave to withdrow McMahon.

This was at first opposed, but was at length agreed to, when Major McMahon himself moved that Col. Hughes be nominated by acclamation, which was accordingly done with great unanimity and enthusiasm. A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

Political conventions of more or less importance are beginning to get numerous again. Thus far calls have been issued as follows:

Wednesday, Aug. 6—New-York Colored Republican State Convention, in Saratoga; Virginia Conservative State Convention, in Richmond; Ohio Democratic State Convention, in Columbus; Massachusetts Labor Reform, in Lowell.

Tuesday, Aug. 12—Maryland Democratic State Convention, in Baltimore; Maine Democratic State Convention, in Portland.

Wednesday, Aug. 13—Pennsylvania Republican State Convention, in Harrisburg.

Wednesday, Aug. 20—Texas Republican State Convention, in Dallas.

Wednesday, Aug. 27—National Temperance Convention, at Saratoga Springs; Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention, in Wilkesbarre; Wisconsin Republican State Convention, in Madison; Mississippi Republican State Convention, in Jackson.

Friday, Sept. 12—Maryland Republican State Convention, in Frederick.

PAPAL INDISCRETIONS.

LATE SPEECHES OF THE POPE—AN UNEXPECTED IMPRESSION.

Writing from Rome on July 13, the correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The Pope has thrown away his crutch, rejoicing that he can now dispense with its aid, and trusting that he may never require it again. He has resumed the habit of taking long walks in the Vatican garden, and may look forward to an indefinite prolongation of his days. Strange to say, his enemies begin at last to wish for a prolongation of his Pontificate as heartily as his friends. No other Pope could better answer the purpose of those who look upon the Church as rotten, and long for the reform, at least, of its discipline. Every utterance of Pius IX.—and to the distress of his doctors, as well as to the dismay of his courtiers, he is perpetually delivering long addresses—seems calculated to gladden the hearts of his opponents and to bewilder the minds of his supporters. It appeared scarcely possible for an infallible being to blunder more sadly than he did on the occurrence of Rattazzi's funeral, when, almost in the same breath, he upbraided the Roman laity for conveying the dead statesman to his final rest without the intervention of the clergy, and rebuked the Alessandrian clergy for performing their rites over the same statesman's body. The Pope's condemnation equally extended to the civil and to the religious ceremony, and he left the world in doubt how Rattazzi should be buried, and whether, indeed, he was to be buried at all.

But if in this matter of the Rattazzi burial, the Pope was only inconsistent, he was something worse in his remarks on the recent earthquake in the Venetian Provinces. The calamity in the districts of Treviso and Belluno turns out to have been far more serious than the telegraph had at first led us to believe. Scores of victims have been buried under the ruins of public and private edifices, and Belluno is said to have been so cruelly shattered as to be almost wholly uninhabitable. A terrified crowd of men, women, and infants are hopelessly wandering about in quest of shelter, and the damage to property is reckoned at several millions of lire. It was a catastrophe which could scarcely fail to elicit words of commiseration from any man with a heart in his bosom, to say nothing of a Vicar of Christ—the minister of a God of mercy and love. Could it be believed that the first instinct of the Pope was to make political capital of the sorrowful event! There was something so disheartening, so shocking, in the tone in which the Holy Father took that earthquake as a text for his political homily, that the stanchest believers have been filled with confusion as they read it in the columns of the clerical papers. 'What shall we say,' exclaimed the Pope, 'of this glorious display of God's justice?' He then launched into a bitter invective against 'the revolution,' and he pointed out the evidence of God's wrath against its authors by enumerating the inundations, the volcanic eruptions, the mortality among the children, and, finally, the earthquake, as the scourges by which Providence visits the deeds of the desecrators of convents and spoilers of the Church. With a grim jocularity, he even compares the cholera setting in on one side and the earthquake on the other to the 'Right' and 'Left' of the Chamber of Deputies, which conspired with their almost unanimous vote to pass the Bill for the abolition of Religious Corporations. 'Ha!' the Pope says substantially, 'you robbed the Church, gentlemen! Take that!'

Well may the Pope's best friends and the true votaries of the Roman Catholic Church tremble at the effects of this sacerdotal diatriba on the minds of scandalized believers. Many years have elapsed since a man, who was on that occasion not a scoffer, checked those who 'took God's name in vain' at the time of the great earthquake of Portugal, by that terrible line—

'Lisbonne est en poussière, et l'on danse à Paris!'

But the Pope's malevolent and vindictive sermon was even more inopportune than that of the bigots who called forth Voltaire's indignation, for the earthquake in Venetia not only overwhelmed the innocent as well as the guilty, but it seemed most ingeniously to pick out the Pope's friends as the main objects of its fury; it crushed pious men and women and their devotions at mass and vespers, and spared the idlers who were carousing at wine-shops or sporting in the fields. Under the ruins of the church at Feletto more than thirty-six dead bodies were found, horribly mutilated and disfigured, and no building was more hopelessly destroyed than the fine old Cathedral of Belluno."

SPANISH HORRORS.

THE MASSACRE AT ALCOY—REVELATIONS IN THE CORTES.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal, under date of July 13: "Of all the strange debates the present Cortes have held, the strangest, perhaps, is that of yesterday. It arose out of a question put to the Government as to what has really happened at Alcoy. The reports which have reached Madrid of the excesses committed there are so horrible that one still ventures to hope that they may prove exaggerated, though there is an alarming conformity between the official and non-official reports, which, as a rule, correct each other. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, who answered the question, declared that 'for the honor of the Chamber, of the country, of the Republic,' he was obliged to refrain from mentioning all that happened, but he said enough to make it clear that his information tallied with that received by private persons. According to his account, the insurrection got up by the internationalists commenced in a 'strike' or series of 'strikes.' Alcoy is a town in the Province of Alicante, devoted chiefly to manufacturing industries, and in various trades the workmen demanded a large rise in their wages—some say as much as fifty per cent.—and, when it was refused, left their work. Their number is estimated at 8,000, and, there being no force in the town sufficient to overawe them, they assumed a very threatening attitude, interfering everywhere with work and spreading alarm among the peaceful inhabitants, especially those belonging to the well-to-do classes. At last they ventured to insist upon the resignation of the Town Council and the substitution of a council of their own nomination. This demand the Mayor of Alcoy, Señor Augustin Albors, had the courage to refuse. He seems to have behaved with great gallantry, and, like so many victims of popular excesses, was not one of those enemies of freedom and reform whom the people have some reason to dislike and distrust, but a stanch and Liberal Republican. For nearly thirty years he had fought the arduous, well-nigh hopeless, battle of the Spanish Republic, and now, in the hour of its hard-won triumph, his reward is to be butchered, with revolting cruelty, in its name. When he refused the demand of the insurgents they gave him three hours to change his mind. He took possession of the Town-hall, and with a few Civil and National Guards, and some friends who offered their help, tried to hold it against the mob. The little garrison was soon overpowered, the assailants burst in, and then followed a scene which the Minister, who was almost overcome by his emotion, declared it impossible for him to describe, but which has been reported, with little variation, in most of the Madrid journals, so that I see no sufficient reason for withholding my account of it, earnestly as one may hope, against hope, that it may prove exaggerated. It is said that the defenders of the Town-hall, after being subjected to other horrible insults and injuries, were stripped naked, and held up from the balcony in full view of the howling mob below. Their names were called out one by one, and the mob was asked whether it would 'have them dead or alive.' According to the answer, either their heads were cut off and the mutilated bodies thrown down from the balcony, or they were thrown down still alive, the mob below trying to catch them as they fell on bayonets and pikes, and everybody then rushing to assist in despatching what remnants of life were left; or, if too late for this, to further mangle and disfigure the breathless bodies. The women are said to have played a conspicuous part in the massacre, as they did in Paris during the Commune. Nothing, however, which occurred in Paris, even in the last frenzied agony of desperation and baffled fury, at all approaches to this brutal massacre, almost in cool blood, and with so slight a pretext, at Alcoy, and one can only believe in its possibility on account of its being attributed to a Spanish mob. As a rule, there is no graver or more orderly mob in the world. Writing here from Madrid, I have frequently had occasion to remark upon the extraordinary composure and self-control of the population under circumstances which would throw any other capital of Europe into the most dangerous state of excitement and agitation. But, on the other hand, when a Spanish mob does once break loose its excesses are more like those of a wild beast of prey which, after long confinement, has again tasted the delights of slaughter and blood, than of reasoning human beings. The Spaniards are far too inured, at their favorite national pastime, the bull-fight, to the sight of torture and bloodshed to be seized with that sudden revulsion of feeling, half terror, half remorse, which will sometimes check the fiercest mob as it first vividly realizes the tragic effects of its own cruelty. It is this which makes many people fear that if the 'Gorda' or Great Revolution, about which the Spaniards are always talking, and which is a favorite subject for grim jokes, ever really arrives in Spain it will be marked by excesses surpassing in horr r even those of the Great Revolution in France.

In addition to the massacre at the Town Hall, other atrocities, scarcely less terrible, are reported to have been committed at Alcoy. It is said that one of the principal and most respectable inhabitants was seized by the insurgents, and, after his clothes had been sprinkled with petroleum, he was set on fire and made to run while shots were taken at him. Let me again remind your readers that these details, though there is too much reason to believe them true, are not all officially confirmed. All that is positively known is that Alcoy is at the mercy of the mob, that the Town Hall has been stormed, and the Mayor and other leading citizens with the Guards, who fought for them, put to death, and numerous buildings, chiefly manufactories, burnt to the ground. The insurgents have erected barricades in order to resist the entry of the force dispatched by the Madrid Government when it learned the news. They have also, after the example of the Paris Commune, taken hostages from among the respectable inhabitants, improving upon the example, however, by taking not only the heads of families but the wives and children as well. A strange telegram came from Alcoy to Madrid, asking the Government not to send troops, lest this should make matters worse, but to grant a pardon to the insurgents. It is believed to have been sent by the insurgents themselves, who would doubtless have full control of the wires. The insurrection was got up by the Internationalists, headed, it is said, by an Intransigente Deputy, whose name has not yet transpired."

TRUTHS ABOUT PERSIA.

The London newspapers print the following as an extract from a private letter from Teheran, dated May 14, 1873: "On Wednesday evening a great tempest passed over Teheran. The railway engineers who had that day gone into camp had their tents blown from over their heads. The Shah who was then voyaging up the Caspian Sea must undoubtedly have experienced this storm. The present Governors of Teheran and the Governor of Shiraz sent telegrams to Astracan, addressed to the Grand Vizier, for the Shah's edification upon his arrival at that place. The Teheran telegram ran something like this: 'Last evening a great tempest passed over Teheran. At first every one was concerned for his own safety. Then all the people fell very ill of anxiety for the safety of his Majesty, and all the people bowed down in prayer that his Majesty might be preserved to them.' The Shiraz message said: 'All the population of Fars is, both day and night, engaged in prayer for the prolonged health and safety of his Majesty. We—the Governor and his subordinates—are laboring day and night to carry out his Majesty's commands, and, in keeping the country under our charge in peace and order.' So runs the telegram penned by one of a race who, without doubt, are the greatest liars upon the face of the earth. This is the truth of the matter. For 400 miles of country, between Shiraz and Ispahan, the tribe of 'Eliantees' have taken full possession; they are levying blackmail upon all travelers, and, what is still worse, they go so far as to murder. The Governor of Shiraz, who, to use his own words, is 'laboring night and day to carry out his Majesty's orders,' has himself rebelled, by refusing to take orders from the Shah's uncle, at Teheran, and to provide guards for some English travelers who are now detained at Shiraz and who wish to come on to Teheran. In the province of Seestan the Turcomans are in rebellion. A small army from Teheran is there making targets of all the Turcomans they can catch. They have already shot seventy-two, and have taken 100 camels. I am sorry to say that for the last five months Teheran has been troubled with a rascally gang of house-breakers. They have broken into many European houses, and to so great an extent that we are now compelled to sleep with loaded revolvers by our sides."

CHINA'S CONCESSIONS.

A Pekin dispatch of the 1st of July says that the Ministers of England, Russia, America, France, and the Netherlands were received in audience for the first time by the Emperor of China on the 29th of June. The Japanese ambassador was received first and separately. M. de Vlangali, the Minister of Russia, read an address in French, which was translated into Chinese by Herr Bismarck, the interpreter of the German Legation. Each Minister then deposited his credentials on a table in front of the Emperor, who replied in the Manchu language to the address read by M. de Vlangali, Prince Kung on his knees interpreting his Majesty's answer into Chinese. Eight hundred mandarins, including the Princes, were present at the audience. The members of the Tsung Li Yamen (Foreign Board) escorted the Ministers to their chairs. The streets were crowded. Up to date there had been no notice of the ceremony in the Pekin *Gazette*. Great dissatisfaction had been expressed by Europeans at the wording of the edict granting the audience. M. de Geofroy, the French Minister, at a subsequent interview with the Emperor on the same day, presented a letter on the subject of the Tien-tsin massacre.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN MARRIAGE.

The London *Gazette*, of July 18, contains the following announcement:

"At the Court of Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 17th day of July, 1873, present, the Queen's most excellent Majesty in council. Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare her consent to a contract of matrimony between his Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent and Ulster, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia; which consent her Majesty has also caused to be signed under the Great Seal."

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS.

ORGANIZATION OF NEW ASSOCIATIONS—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Republican associations were organized last evening in the five new wards mapped out by the new Brooklyn charter. The choice of Presidents and Vice Presidents was almost unanimous, and although there was the usual local rivalry over some of the lesser offices, the elections passed off without trouble or dispute of any kind. The closest contest, and the one which excited the most attention, was in the new Twenty-third Ward—a portion of the old Twenty-first—where considerable rivalry existed between the adherents of the candidates for the secretaryship. A large crowd of voters gathered about the polling place, No. 413 Gates-avenue, and discussed the merits of certain names on the "regular" and "red" tickets. Of the 157 votes cast, the regulars received 90, and the following officers were declared elected: President, J. Carson Brevoort; Vice Presidents, Nelson J. Gates and Ernst Nathan; Secretary, W. H. H. Bingham; Assistant Secretary, A. V. Bergen; Treasurer, Richard Hassard.

The Twenty-first Ward polling-place was at No. 797 Myrtle-avenue, and the only contest was for inspector of election. The following officers were elected: President, Julian Allen; Vice Presidents, G. W. Moore and Thomas Terry; Secretary, Geo. J. Collins; Treasurer, S. D. Hilcok. An Investigating Committee of three, and an Executive Committee of twenty-four were also elected.

In the new Twenty-fifth Ward the election went off quietly at the polling place on the corner of Reid-avenue and Hancock-street. The following ticket was elected without any formidable opposition: President, Wm. Boeckel; Vice Presidents, John Goodin, John P. Conrady, and Wm. C. Jacobs; Secretaries, Thos. A. Carroll and Henry A. Middleton; Treasurer, C. L. Larder. Inspectors and committees were also elected.

The Twenty-fourth Ward Republican Association was quietly organized, the following being the successful ticket: President, William Hughes; Vice-Presidents, T. F. Clowes and Cornelius D. Anderson; Treasurer, Wm. H. Taylor. The result of the contest over the secretaryship between Messrs. G. C. Tate and G. H. Cook could not be ascertained, the poles being kept open until a very late hour. The election was held in Atlantic-avenue, near Nostrand-avenue.

In the new Third Ward, formerly portion of the Tenth Ward, the ticket headed by Wm. M. Thomas received a majority of fifty votes. The election was held at No. 277 Atlantic-street.

PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT.

The following-named persons were reported by the police, yesterday, as having been prostrated by the heat: Wm. H. Wheeler, aged thirty, of Sixty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, while driving a Third-avenue car, was prostrated by the heat in Park-row, and was taken to the Park Hospital.... John Baxter, eighteen years old, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, prostrated by the heat.... James Cavanagh, of No. 508 East Fourteenth-street, was overcome by the heat and taken to Bellevue Hospital.... Thomas Burns, of Forty-seventh-street and Third-avenue, was prostrated by the heat and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SEIZURE OF A GAMBLING-HOUSE.

Mr. A. Zakerzewski was inveigled into Michael Meaney's skin faro bank, No. 602 Broadway, last night, and was robbed of $315 and his watch worth $150. Last night Detectives Tully and Dilks made a descent on the den, captured all the gambling tools, and arrested Michael Meaney, James alias Dr. Walker, Edward Lawrence, George Moore, and James Brady, who will be arraigned at the Tombs to-day.

A VETERAN OF WATERLOO.

The *Allg. Zeitung des Judenthums* notices a curious incident which will most likely remain without a future parallel. At Dransfeld, in the province of Hanover, a Jewish couple celebrated their golden wedding on the new moon at Tamus. The bridegroom served at the battle of Waterloo, and, like his wife, has retained the vigor of a robust constitution and the signs of a contented life. The grandchildren of the "bridal couple" presented the celebrants with a golden bouquet and a golden wreath. Then the assembly proceeded to the synagogue, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion, and where an edifying and affecting address was delivered by the son of the jubilants. The Queen Dowager had sent the couple a "golden Bible," which, accompanied by a suitable speech, was presented to them by the local teachers. The Christian community of the place by no means remained indifferent, but took an active part in this extraordinary solemnity.

Not Greasy or Sticky.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE. A *perfect* hair-dressing.—*Advertisement.*

No more spilling of tooth-powders and washes. Travelers should always buy LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS.—*Advertisement.*

KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER is sold only in bottles, at 25c., 50c., $1, and $2. Great saving in buying large sizes.

KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER is not sold by the ounce or pound. Any one pretending to sell KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER in bulk, by the bunce or pound, is a fraud, and such stores should be avoided.

The genuine KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER is put up in bottles, which used thoroughly, according to directions, will exterminate all bed-bugs, cockroaches, ants, moths, fleas, lice on animals, and every variety of insect life. To insure you get the genuine, see that there is a fac-simile signature of L. KNOWLES and C. H. CRITTENTON on the label of each bottle. Sold by druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

Common prudence requires examination of the Elastic Truss, No. 683 Broadway, pressing uniformly around the body, and holding rupture comfortably, night and day, till cured.—*Advertisement.*

The best article ever in use by families, recommended by all who have tried it, is the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce. To be had of every good grocer. —*Advertisement.*

Helmbold's Buchu is the great family medicine for diseases of the kidneys and kindred organs. Full directions accompany each bottle. Look out for counterfeits. The genuine has the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. It is not safe to take any other. None but the genuine guaranteed. JOHN F. HENRY, New-York, Sole Agent.

R. R. R.

ASIATIC CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, CURED AND PREVENTED BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Looseness, diarrhea, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine, or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Sold by druggists.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." For sale by all druggists.

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the World are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Dr. Walshman's Cholera and Diarrhea REMEDY.—A sure and speedy remedy for the above complaints. Families leaving the City should secure a bottle before their departure. Never fails. Be in time. For sale at No. 203 Greenwich-st. REUBEN HOYT, Proprietor.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Don't Go in the Country Without Laying In a good supply of Boots, Shoes, Bathing-shoes, and India-rubbers from MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Wedding Cards. No. 302 Broadway. JAMES EVERDELL, Established 1840.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st. WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is being counterfeited. Look out and get the genuine.

DIED.

BAILEY.—At Campton, N. H., July 29, ALLEN D. BAILEY, of New-York, aged 36, son of the late Ebenezer Bailey, of Boston.

Funeral Friday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 24 West 25th-st.

BLAUVELT.—On Tuesday, July 29, SARAH A., wife of James Blauvelt.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. Blair, No. 147 West [illegible]-st.

BUCKMASTER.—At his residence, No. [illegible] Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, July 29, THOMAS H. BUCKMASTER, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, Elizabeth, on Thursday, the 31st inst., at 12:45 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot to meet the 11 A. M. train from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

BAKER.—At Bergen Point, N. J., July 29, JOHN OSBORNE, infant son of J. O. and Lucy D. W. Baker, aged 1 year and 25 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral Thursday, July 31, at 12:30 P. M., from the residence of his father, Church-st., Bergen Point. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 11:45 train from New-York. Remains will be taken to Hingham, Mass., for interment.

BEEKMAN.—At her father's residence, Wilson, N. J., on the morning of the 29th inst., ALICE [illegible], wife of Wm. B. Beekman, and daughter of [illegible] Keller.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at [illegible], corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Thursday, 31st inst., at 10½ o'clock.

CAMPBELL.—On Tuesday morning, July 29, FREDERICK EDWARD, youngest son of John and A. Elizabeth Campbell, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 100 Elliot-place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 31, at 3 o'clock.

CONDIT.—In Florence, Italy, May 8, 1873, WILLIAM HARRY CONDIT, formerly of Brooklyn, late of Hong Kong and Shanghai, China.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, July 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Gen. J. B. Woodward, No. 259 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

EDWARDS.—At Saratoga, on the 29th, OGDEN P. EDWARDS.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, 31st, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HEYDECKER.—In Paris, France, June 15, WILLIAM HENRY HEYDECKER, aged 41 years, formerly of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from the [illegible] M. E. Church, corner Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 31, at 4 P. M.

HOOLEY.—On Monday, 28th inst., ABRAHAM HOOLEY, of the firm of Abraham Hooley & Co., No. 330 Broadway, aged 45.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 31st inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. [illegible] Jersey-av., Jersey City. Remains will be interred in New-York Bay Cemetery.

HOFFMAN.—On Saturday, July 26, after a long illness, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Cathr. Bowne, Charlestown, Mass., MARGARET E. HOFFMAN, formerly of Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

MYERS.—At Manhasset, Long Island, Tuesday, 29th inst., EVA, youngest child of Jennie and Richard Myers.

Funeral from residence, on Thursday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Great Neck on arrival of 1:30 P. M. train from Hunter's Point, Flushing Railroad.

MAKIN.—At Montclair, N. J., July 28, RICHARD MAKIN, of the firm of R. & J. Makin, of New-York.

Funeral from St. Luke's Church, on Thursday, at 12 o'clock M. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 10:40 A. M. Carriages at depot.

PUDNEY.—On July 29, ANN, relict of Joseph S. Pudney, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 3:30 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, at the Reformed Church of Middlebush, Somerset County, N. J. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 o'clock M.

PANCOAST.—July 30, NORMAN ARCHER, youngest son of George and Libbie A. Pancoast, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RICH.—At Santa Barbara, Cal., July 14, HARVEY J. RICH, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 2, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, James S. Council, No. 140 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

ROWE.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday, 26th inst., BENNET, infant son of Charles T. and Emilie G. Rowe.

SMITH.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, July 30, Mrs. JOANNA SMITH, widow of the late George B. Smith, of this City, in the 85th year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her son, George Wm. Smith, are invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her son-in-law, Charles G. Rockwood, No. 91 Court-st., Newark, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Kingsbridge, N. Y., on the following day.

TAYLOR.—At Carroll, N. H., on the 28th inst., ISABELLA A., widow of the late Peter G. Taylor.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 241 Washington-st., Brooklyn, Long Island, on Thursday, 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS.—At Grand River, on Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 30, 1873, MINNIE SEYMOUR, wife of Jas. K. Thomas, and daughter of the late H. C. Seymour, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place from the Reformed Church, at Piermont, on Saturday morning, Aug. 2, at 11:30 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Train (via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey) leaves Pavonia Ferry at 9:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Sparkill Station.

VANDERBILT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 29, JOHN VANDERBILT, in the 75th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M., from the residence of his son, No. 117 Gates-avenue, Brooklyn.

WILLIAMS.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 28, at Morrisania, FRANCIS EASTMAN, infant son of Henry C. and Mary R. Williams, aged 3 months and 28 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 138 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 31, at 3:30 P. M.

WETMORE.—At Englewood, Wednesday, July 30, JOHN L., son of Jacob S. and Mary L. Wetmore, aged 9 years.

Funeral services at house, Friday, Aug. 1, on arrival train Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, leaving foot Chambers-st. 3:15 P. M. Return from Englewood 6:30 P. M.

WILSON.—July 30, at 8 o'clock P. M., GEORGE WELLS WILSON, age 30 years, 9 months, at the residence of his father-in-law, Henry P. See.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

WILLETT.—On Wednesday, July 30, of cholera infantum, BESSIE C., daughter of Rev. Marinus and Elizabeth Anna Willett, aged 3 months and 27 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Aug. 1, at 10:15 A. M., at the Second-street Cemetery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Aug. 2, 1873, will close at this office on Wednesday at 6:30 A. M. and 12 M.; on Thursday at 12 M., and on Saturday at 8 A. M. and 12 M.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. [illegible] Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

THE ASSESSED VALUATION.

THE WORK OF THE SUPERVISORS' COMMITTEE YESTERDAY.

The Committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to consider the complaints and investigate the tax-books of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards, resumed its session yesterday. Supervisors Koch, McCafferty, and Cooper were present.

Homer Franklin, of No. 58 West Forty-fifth-street, complained that on last year his assessment was $11,000, and this year it was increased to $12,000, though the property had not improved in value. There were brown-stone houses in the vicinity which were very much more valuable, and the assessment was considerably less. He attributed the injustice done to the incompetency, negligence, or favoritism of the Assessors, for certainly his property had deteriorated rather than increased in value. He protested against the imposition of the additional assessment.

John Bainfield claimed that the assessment on his house, at the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, had been increased from $5,000 last year, to $5,500 this year, without any corresponding increase in the value of the property.

Louis Brosi, wine-merchant, of No. 58 One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, stated that he owned lots near his residence. Some of them, valued last year at $18,000, were increased to $18,800. Others, valued at $18,100, were increased to $22,600, and a single lot, valued last year at $2,000, was increased this year to $3,000.

Joseph Reilly, of No. 131 East Fifty-seventh-street, complained that last year his house was valued at $9,500, and this year it was increased to $11,000. There were larger, deeper, and better houses in Lexington-avenue, near where he resided, but the assessed value was only $9,000. He claimed a reduction to the estimate of last year.

Henry Grosmeyer, of No. 51 East Sixteenth-street, complained that his house was assessed this year at $2,000, while last year the valuation was only $1,250. Another place which he owned on Sixty-second-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, was assessed this year at $1,000, while last year it was only $500. He denied that there was any improvement in the value of the property, and demanded a reduction.

F. W. Lasak, of Dobb's Ferry, owns a number of lots in Nineteenth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Last year on lots Nos. 1, 2, and 3 the valuation was $30,000, and this year it was increased to $55,000. On lots Nos. 4, 5, and 6, which had been valued last year at $15,000, the assessment this year was $22,000.

Mr. J. M. Bixby, of No. 461 Fifth-avenue, submitted the following statement to the judgment of the committee:

The house of John D. Wendell, on the north-west corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, is assessed $80,000 on his lot and house. The lot is 40 by 110 feet, and the house 40 by 80 feet. This property is worth double the property on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue, which is assessed at $75,000. David Banhi's house is on the Fifth-avenue. It is about 35 feet wide and about 60 feet deep; a stable is beside it. The house and stable cover lots on Fifth-avenue, 56 feet wide and 110 feet deep. This property is on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets. It is assessed at $77,000. It is worth three times as much as the house on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Fortieth-street, which is assessed at $75,000.

Louis J. Phillips, one of the largest real-estate dealers in the City, stated to the committee that the valuation on his house, No. 16 West Fifty-second-street, was $26,000, while last year it was only $23,000. He was perfectly willing to give $90,000 more than his own house was worth for another house, in the same locality, which was valued only at $26,600. Other property which he owned, in Fifty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue, was increased from $22,000 to $30,000, and there was less chance of building there now than there was a year ago. He mentioned other lots and houses on which a corresponding increase had been made, and protested against it, on the ground that there was no system observed and that there was no equalization in the assessments.

Abraham Wakeman complained that the assessment on his house, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, had been increased to $18,000, $2,000 more than the valuation of last year. On two others the assessment had been increased from $22,000 to $25,000, without any increase in the value of the property, and he demanded a reduction.

John J. Wilson is the owner of property in Eighty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. In 1871 the assessment was $10,000, and now it was increased to $24,000, though the property was not as valuable now as it was two years ago. He claimed a reduction to the valuation of 1871.

N. K. Burke is the owner of property in Seventy-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. The lots are altogether unimproved, and he claimed that the valuation this year has been increased at rates ranging from forty to 108 per cent. He claimed a reduction to last year's estimate.

Hyman Sarwer protested against the increase of the valuation on his property in Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, from $10,000 to $13,000. He stated that the taxes exceeded the rental he received, and he claimed a reduction.

The committee will continue investigations to-day.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Wednesday, July 30, James M. Miller sold by public auction, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Richard C. Beamish, Esq., referee, the three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, 20 by 45 by 95, known as No. 736 Lexington-avenue, east side, 60.5 feet south of Fifty-ninth-street. Mary Horsthall purchased it for $19,500. The same auctioneer also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under three different decrees, in foreclosure, the following property, under the direction of R. B. Martine, Esq., referee: The four-story brick tenement-house and lot, 25 by 75, situate on the west side of First-avenue, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Ninth-street. Mary E. Jackson, plaintiff, purchased it for $8,700. Under the direction of H. W. Eastman, Esq., referee, the four-story brick tenement-house and lot, 25 by 75, adjoining the above, 50.11 feet north of One Hundred and Ninth-street. T. C. P. Bradhurst, plaintiff, purchased it for $7,500. Under the direction of G. L. Ingraham, the four-story brick tenement-house and lot, 25 by 75, adjoining the above, 75.11 feet north of One Hundred and Ninth-street, T. C. P. Bradhurst purchased it for $7,500.

R. V. Harnett sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Thos. B. Odell, referee, the house and lot, 16.8x95, situate on the north side of Nineteenth-street, 533.4 feet west of First-avenue. Rafael Castaneda, the plaintiff in the suit, bought the property for $5,000, over and above the incumbrances, which, the auctioneer stated, amounted to about $10,000, but he could not be positive as to that statement being correct. No one present but the parties in interest could therefore bid on the property with safety, and as is usual in such cases, the property was knocked down to one of the interested parties.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the premises known as No. 199 Church-street, to Friday, Aug. 1, by order of G. P. Smith, Esq., referee. No other business belonging to real estate was transacted, but A. H. Muller & Son sold several lots, stocks, and shares, the particulars of which will be found below.

At the Exchange, to-day, Thursday, July 31, no public sales of real estate are noted to be held.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story brown-stone h. and l., 20x45x95, No. 736 Lexington-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 59th-st.	$19,500
1 four-story brick h. and l., 25x75, on w. s. of 1st-av., 25.11 ft. n. of 109th-st.	8,700
1 four-story brick h. and l., 25x75, on w. s. of 1st-av., 50.11 ft. n. of 109th-st.	7,500
1 four-story brick h. and l., 25x75, on w. s. of 1st-av., 75.11 ft. n. of 109th-st.	7,500
By R. V. Harnett.	
1 three-story brick h. and l., 16.8x95, on n. s. of 19th-st., 533.4 ft. w. of 1st-av.	$15,000

COUNTRY AUCTION—TUESDAY, JULY 29.

DARIEN, CONN.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

2 lots on Central-st., corner Rock-st.; Ezra Prentiss	$610
2 lots on Central-st., adjoining; S. Morrow	915
2 lots on Central-st., 100 ft. w. of above; McFarland	620
1 plot on Rock-st.; C. Waterbury	260
2 plots on Rock-st., adjoining; G. Beardsley	515
2 plots on Rock-st., adjoining; F. Wortington	390
1 plot on Darien-av., 480 ft. from Walnut-st.; K. Otis	100
6 plots, corner Cottage-place and Hillside-st.; J. Y. Pelton	216
4 plots, opposite corner Cottage-place and Hillside-st.; J. Y. Pelton	140
1 plot on Hillside-st., adjoining; Jas. Bigelow	55
3 plots, corner Hillside-st. and Cottage-place; J. Bigelow	102
5 plots on Cottage-place, 266 ft. from Darien-av.; F. Ott	250
3 plots and house, corner Noroton and Linden avs., (Noroton, Conn.;) G. Wait	3,450
1 plot in rear above, (Noroton, Conn.;) G. Wait	120
2 plots on Mansfield-av., (Darien, Conn.;) C. W. Eldridge	680
2 plots on Mansfield-av., adjoining; T. Bashington	1,070
Herd of cattle, ten head	864

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, July 28.

Boulevard, n. w. corner 146th-st., 24.11x100	13,500
Boulevard, w. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 137th-st., thence s. 75.x100; 137th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Boulevard, 25x99.11	35,000
Market-st., No. 26, e. s., 22.3 ft. s. of Henry-st., 22.3x86.6	10,000
6th-st., n. s., 107.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 27.6x112.10	27,100
57th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18x100.5	12,000
78th-st., s. s., No. 160, East, 268.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x102.2	18,000
Avenue A, w. s., 28 ft. n. of 19th-st., 46x93.10	38,000
Avenue B, s. w. corner 6th-st., 40.2x89.1, also	

gore	20,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 62d-st., 75x75	40,000
Madison-av., n. e. corner 30th-st., 25x100; 30th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 10x98.9	15,500
3d-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 58th-st., 25.5x95	34,500
LEASES.	
Hudson-st., No. 403, s. w. corner Clarkson-st., 6 years, per year	$1,300
John-st., No. 15, basement and three rooms above, 5 years, per year	4,700
9th-st., No. 63, East, 5 years, per year	2,500
2d-av., No. 9, 2½ years, per year	2,460

STOCK AUCTION AT THE EXCHANGE.

By A. H. Muller & Co.

200 shares New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, $100 each, 109¼@109½.

50 shares Citizen's Gas-light Company of Brooklyn, $20 each, 185.

3 shares Continental Insurance Company, $100 each, 110½.

$7,000 State of Arkansas 7 ℞ cent. bonds, issued to Arkansas Central Railroad Company, 23.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE ON THE west side, near the Park entrance, 58th-st., 9th-av.; 16.8 feetx50; lot, 100 feet; three story, brown stone, high ground. J. W. STEVENS & BROS., lumber-dealers, 47th-st., North River, or No. 6 Pine-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, below 30th-st., near Madison-av., with all the improvements and in complete order. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND,
Only thirty minutes from ferries by South-Side Railroad.

Neat cottage house; eight rooms, four lots, $4,000. Fine cottage house; ten rooms, six lots, $7,500. Two handsome cottage houses; eight rooms, four lots, $5,000 and $5,500.

One large handsome house, situated on elevated ground, with commanding view of ocean; fifteen fine rooms, handsomely finished; built by Mr. Lyman, late of New-York Tribune; ten lots, $10,000.

Many choice lots at prices from $100 to $500, according to location.

Very favorable conditions made with builders and others for building on said lots.

Apply to R. R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, New-York, or to O. B. FOWLER, Agent, Richmond Hill.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT, Locust Island, situated opposite the Neptune House, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, eighteen miles from the City Hall, New-York; accessible by steam-boat and railroad; will be sold cheap in order to close an estate, either with or without furniture; it is now occupied by Griffith Thomas, Esq. For further particulars, and permits to visit the premises, apply at the office of LEOPOLD SCHMIDT & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, ON HUDSON, A PLOT of about seventy acres, known as "Spook Field," one mile north of Fishkill Station, with large river frontage; has several fine building sites; the views all being beautiful; it is in all respects a most desirable situation for a residence. Apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A COMPLETE AND pleasantly located country-seat near the City, valued at $30,000, for a fine farm with good improvements, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad preferred. Address Box No. 5,451 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FINEST GRAIN and grass farm in Passaic Valley, on New-Jersey West Line Railroad, containing 116 acres, within thirty miles of this City. For description, terms, and trains inquire of JACQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., or ELSTON MARSH.

SHORE FRONT RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Eleven rooms, modern conveniences; fruit; shade; near depot; all trains; $8,000. Descriptive circular. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE.

200 SPLENDID LOTS, FINELY SITUATED ON FORT FIELD,

YONKERS,

TUESDAY, Aug. 5, on the premises.

Magnificent property; superb views of Hudson River, Long Island Sound, and church steeples of New-York City. Special train from Grand Central Depot at 11 A. M. Collation under colossal tent; Harrison, the great improvisatore; Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Free tickets, maps, &c., of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—SOUTH-west corner of Houston-st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS BUILDING NOS. 35 and 37 Vesey and No. 8 Church-st., all connecting. This desirable warehouse, rebuilt throughout and improved, will be rented together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—TO RENT—FURNISHED house, fourteen rooms, bath, hot and cold water, barn and carriage-house; about four acres land, large garden, lawn; great abundance of fruit and shrubbery; high ground; a few minutes from depot; one hour from New-York; desirable in every way. Address OWNER, Box No. 1,333 Post-office, New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED BELOW 42D-ST. OR NEAR Madison-square; state cash price and location; a smaller and lower-priced house will be given in part payment. Address Doctor, Box No. 160 Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN NEW-YORK OR vicinity, for a small family of three adults and two children; rent must be reasonable. Address with location and terms M., Box No. 102 Times Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR PLACE.
ESTABLISHED, 1853.

5 cents to $10,000 received. OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Deposits made up to Aug. 10 draw interest from 1st.

NOTICE.

The THIRTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be placed to the credit of the depositors on the 10TH AUGUST, and if undrawn will be entitled to interest as a regular deposit from Aug. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.
Assets—Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus—Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Bank books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
ASSETS................OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
☞ Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORner 14th-st.—Interest Six per Cent., commencing from the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,184,632 45; Surplus, $261,919 14. R. H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

GARDENER AND GENERAL OVERSEER.—A gentleman living a few miles from the City, is desirous of meeting with a respectable, energetic and reliable young man, (unmarried,) possessing with good executive ability, a thorough knowledge of agricultural, horticultural and floricultural pursuits, and who would feel sufficiently interested in his own welfare as to value the welfare of his employer by his worth and the general oversight and management of the place. Address GARDENER AND GENERAL OVERSEER, Box No. 2,805 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED AGENTS.—WORTHY THE SPECIAL notice of old and experienced canvassers. Those celebrated steel line engravings, viz: "Cole's Voyage of Life," four beautiful pictures, representing Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age; now offered by canvassers for the first time. Price reduced to suit the masses; nothing like it ever offered to the American public; extraordinary terms and inducements; full particulars free. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, No. 55 Cornhill, Boston.

WANTED—IN A SILK-HOUSE, A SMART, ACTIVE young man to make himself generally useful; must come well recommended. Address Post-office Box No. 3,290, New-York, stating salary required.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS MAN-WAITER, WHO understands his business thoroughly; he must have unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 114 East 16th-st. to-day from 9 to 10 A. M.

FINANCIAL.

D. E. CULVER & CO., BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

Stocks and Bonds

FOR CASH.

P. O. Box No. 4,323. NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY is an enterprise of NATIONAL importance, and the Stock and Bonds soon to be placed upon the principal Stock Exchanges, will be as freely dealt in as are those of the New-York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central Railroad Companies, 588 miles of its railroad are now completed and in operation. Continuous trains are running from New-York to Oswego, and on the Western Extension, toward Buffalo, the company is running trains 85 miles; the remainder of the distance, 120 miles, to Buffalo, is in course of rapid construction, and it will be completed within one year. The New-York and Oswego Midland Railway will be one of the most profitable Trunk Lines running out of New-York.

$50,000,000.

We confidently believe that $50,000,000 will be made by the Stock and Bondholders in this road within a few years by the rise in the value of the property.

The selling value of the Stock and Bonds of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad is over	$108,000,000
The selling value of the Stock and Bonds of the Midland Railway Companies, including sufficient to complete single track to Buffalo, and double track east of Middletown, is	31,000,000
Length of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad from New-York Central Depot to Buffalo	455 miles
Length of the Midland Railway, Jersey City to Buffalo, via Montclair	385 miles
Saving over the Central route	70 miles
Saving over the Erie route	38 miles

This difference of distance in favor of the Midland route must always enable it to compete with the other lines advantageously as to freight, and ought to give it a larger share of the passengers than any other line. The early completion of the Western Extension, from Scipio Centre to Buffalo, is insured by the subscriptions of capitalists to a syndicate formed to purchase $5,000,000 of bonds from the company. The syndicate has guaranteed to advance further means, if wanted, to complete this road. We offer for a short time, New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Western Extension, at 87 1-2 and accrued interest in currency.

We are sole agents for selling JERSEY CITY AND ALBANY Railroad Company's 7 PER CENT. Gold Bonds at 90 and interest in currency. This road is now in operation from Jersey City to Tappantown, a distance of twenty-four miles. Nine miles further are graded, on which iron is being laid. The road will be completed to Haverstraw within a year. These bonds are only issued on COMPLETED ROAD.

A specialty will be made of the stock and bonds of the following companies: New-York and Oswego Midland Railway Company, New-Jersey Midland Railway Company, Montclair Railway Company, and Jersey City and Albany Railroad Company. We have now on hand a limited supply of these bonds.

All bonds and stocks known in this market will be bought and sold, for cash, on orders for investors or dealers. We solicit permanent correspondents and agents for the sale of these bonds.

D. E. CULVER & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL 27, 1872, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WITH PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER," THE SAID CITY IS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW AN AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AND TO ISSUE BONDS THEREFOR, AND PLEDGE THE CREDIT OF THE CITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME WITH INTEREST.

A. C. Wilder, Mayor, City of Rochester. Roswell Hart, President, Board Water Commissioners.

We offer the above bonds for Sale at PAR and interest from July 1, and unqualifiedly recommend them as a FIRST-CLASS investment. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, with interest payable January and July, at the office of the Transfer Agency, the Union Trust Company of New-York, and are issued in COUPON or REGISTERED FORM.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,

☞ NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED.
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

WOOD & DAVIS

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS.

Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.

No. 31 Pine-st.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

PARIS AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PARIS, Ill., July 22, 1873.

In accordance with the terms of the trust deed made by this Company to the Union Trust Company, providing for a cumulative sinking fund, the following bonds have been drawn by lot by said Union Trust Company for redemption at par in gold, and may be presented upon the 6th day of August next, at the office of the said Union Trust Company in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. Grant Brothers & Co., Bankers, London; and notice is hereby given that upon that date, by the terms of said trust deed, these bonds will cease to draw interest: 1,352, 912, 357, 1,802, 2,137, 412, 81, 1,192, 2,218, 1,544, 582, 369, 1,324, 1,459, 2,323, 243, 2,059, 779, 2,378, 2,263, 1,328, 1,774, 483, 1,644, 573, 1,981, 1,009, 2,300, 158, 1,097, 1,768, 725, 101, 216, 2,067, 2,106, 829, 1,496, 467, 1,296, 2,337, 1,361, 2,133, 2,351, 1,383, 188, 2,262, 206, 261, 245, 2,127, 5.

ROBERT G. HERVEY, President.

AGENCY OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN R. R. CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.

The company offers for sale $100,000 of its second mortgage bonds (principal and interest payable in gold) at 87½ and accrued interest. Apply to H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railway Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1873. The transfer-books of stock will be closed for ten days previous to and including said day. DANIEL J. DAY, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE CONSOLIDATED THIRTY-YEAR 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS & SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY

A GREAT TRUNK LINE, constituting, with its connections, the shortest possible route between ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE, NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, and SAVANNAH; ST. LOUIS and LOUISVILLE, CHICAGO, NASHVILLE, and the Southern and South-eastern cities.

THESE BONDS ARE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE ST. LOUIS BOARD OF TRADE.

The earnings for May and June were $120,000 each, and rapidly increasing. For full particulars apply to

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
NO. 70 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

HUDSON CO., NEW JERSEY, "20 YEARS" 7 Per Ct. Improvement Bonds.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY 1, AT THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, JERSEY CITY.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,000,000.

Sealed proposals for any part of the above will be received by the undersigned authorized agents until Aug. 5, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., bids to be made with accrued interest. The Director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders and the County Collector reserve the right to reject all bids not deemed for the interest of the county.

They are authorized by virtue of an act of the Legislature approved April 4, 1873, entitled an act to provide for opening and maintaining an avenue in Hudson County. The county is authorized to borrow $2,000,000, issue bonds therefor, and pledge the credit of the county for payment of the principal and interest. The county has a population of nearly 150,000, an assessed valuation of $100,000,000, and a market value of over $200,000,000. It includes the rapidly growing cities of Jersey City and Hoboken, and the whole western water-front of New-York Harbor.

The bonded and floating debt of the county is one million two hundred thousand dollars, ($1,200,000.)

We confidently recommend them as a very desirable security for insurance companies, savings banks, trust funds, and all classes of investors.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S 7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

WE NOW OFFER THESE BONDS FOR SALE AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

HATCH & FOOTE BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE PAY FOR GOLD AT OUR COUNTER THE PRICE "BID" AT THE GOLD EXCHANGE, AND SELL IT AT THE PRICE AT WHICH IT IS "OFFERED," IN SUMS TO SUIT.

Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

DUE 1902.

For sale at par and accrued interest. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st.

ST. PAUL CITY, MINN.,
8 PER CENT. BONDS.

The limited amount remaining of these desirable Bonds is being rapidly absorbed. We recommend them as an entirely safe and profitable investment.

F. A. OTIS & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

IRON MEN

Desirous of selling about 3,000 tons of Railroad Iron and take First Mortgage Seven per cent., twenty-year Gold Bonds, not to exceed $12,000 per mile, of a very promising Coal Road in payment, will address F. SMITH, No. 245 Broadway, Room No. 8.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE,
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
FIVE PER CENT. WATER BONDS,
Coupon and Registered, SECURED BY SINKING FUND. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin. Interest January and July; principal due 1900. Price 95 and accrued interest.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.
European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal Cities of Europe.

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD.

Holders of the Mortgage Bonds of this Railroad are requested to call at the office of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., before Aug. 1, to arrange for a lease of the Railroad to protect their interests.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons who may have claims against "The Atlantic National Bank, of New-York," that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof to Charles E. Strong, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in New-York City. JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK, Nos. 15,114, 13,571; 100 shares each, in the name of Ascan Backus. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped, and new certificates applied for. NEW-YORK, July 28, 1873.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—No. 52 Wall-st.—The coupons due 1st August, 1873, on Eight per Cent. Convertible Bonds of these companies will be paid at National City Bank. THOS. W. PEARSALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1, 1873. J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August. R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF THE CITY of Peoria, Ill., due Aug. 1, 1873, will be paid at our office on and after that date. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 201 Broadway.

Cash Value of Assets, July 1	$1,168,066
Total Liabilities	96,890
Net Assets	$1,071,176

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

HENRY A. HOWE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice Prest. and Sec'y.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.

The Board of Managers of this Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will close this evening and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 17, 1873.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	246,000

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable Aug. 1. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 24, 1873.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half per cent. has been declared by this company, payable on and after Aug. 15, next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Aug. 2, and reopened on MONDAY, Aug. 18. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, July 24, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, which mature Sept. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after this date upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, with adjustment of interest for unexpired time. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, payable at the Union Trust Company of New-York on and after Aug. 1, prox.

The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 23d inst., and remain closed until Monday, Aug. 4. GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable on 1st of August next.

The transfer-books are closed till that date. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Aug. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Aug. 1.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873. H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 12, 1873.

THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPONS DUE Aug. 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York. I. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to stockholders on and after Aug. 1.

The transfer-book will remain closed from 23d inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive.

By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DRY-DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 605 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLlars per share has been declared payable on and after Aug. 1, 1873. Transfer-books will be closed from July 22 to Aug. 1, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors. RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer-books will be closed. L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and a half (2½) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed from July 31 until Aug. 2. JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 38. NEW-YORK, July 30, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE (Western division) Bonds of this Company, falling due Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company. JAMES F. SECOR, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 3D-AV., COR. 9TH-ST. (BIBLE HOUSE.)

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Ten per Cent. will be paid on and after Aug. 1. Surplus over capital, July 1, 1873, $210,000; good business solicited. NATHAN C. ELY, President. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY, FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y., July 22, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHEnango Valley Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, at the First National Bank, New-York. HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1873.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. will be paid at the banking-house, on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 1st proximo.

By order. WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1873.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE First Mortgage Bonds and the Guaranteed Preferred Stock of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 59 Liberty-st. M. K. JESUP & CO.

THE PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND FIRST Mortgage Interest Coupons, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the banking-house of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st., on and after that date. WM. R. HAMILTON, President.

THE MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST Mortgage Interest Coupons, due Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st. R. R. SMITH, President.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of July, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GRAY'S FLOUR AND YEAST COMPANY of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. GRIFFITH, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said Court against the estate of William J. Griffith, of the County of Union, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District. Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE R. SANDS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of George R. Sands, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the registers in bankruptcy of said Court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8 TO $10; single, $1; warranted; extracting with gas, 50 cents; silver fillings, 50 cents; open Sundays till 12. No. 262 6th-av. Remember No. 262.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 9th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ATTENTION, LADIES!

Capable servants, German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedes, &c., &c., for City or country, waiting for situations at CARPENTER'S Agency, at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—FOR FIRST-CLASS help of all nationalities, any capacity, City or country, with excellent references, apply at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all capacities, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. MRS. LOWE.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., COMpetent and reliable servants, Protestant and Catholic; City and country; suitable for private families, boarding and Summer-houses.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse.—By a neat and tidy young American Protestant woman in a private family; has excellent references both as to character and ability; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman; well recommended, neat, and obliging; understands her duties thoroughly. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND TO ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a neat, tidy young woman; has no objection to the country, if desired; thoroughly understands her work in every branch; very best recommendations. Call at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS—ASSIST in washing, can do house-work or mind children, by a neat young English girl, who is anxious to get a place; has good references, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY NEAT young Scotch girl as chamber-maid or waitress; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th-av.

CHAMBERMAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman for chamber-work, washing, or caring of children, or house-work in a small family; City or country. City reference. Call at 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, as chamber-maid and waitress in an American family. City reference. Call at No. 32 3d-av., near 10th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent and reliable young woman in a private family; has unexceptionable references; is willing and obliging; understands cooking in all its various branches; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, IN THE City or country, as cook, in a private family; no objections to assist with the coarse washing; is a good baker, and understands the care of milk and butter. Apply at No. 206 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., in the basement.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS A VERY superior cook; understands all kinds French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a splendid pastry cook and good baker; would not object to boarding-house or hotel for the Summer; City or country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., Pelton & Co.'s.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, to do the entire cooking, washing, and ironing of a small private family; is an excellent baker, washer, and ironer; the best reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 310 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; can do all kinds French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry-cook and good baker; has unexceptionable City references; prefers country. Apply at A. Pelton's, No. 645 Sixth-av., near 38th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent and respectable young woman in a private family; has unexceptionable reference; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

DOMESTIC HELP
of all nationalities, including FRENCH AND GERMAN,
constantly on hand at ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN OF considerable experience as first-class family cook; wages, $20; unexceptionable City references for ability and character. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN as first-class cook; understands French, German and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; best reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO REspectable women, in a private family, one to cook and the other as waitress; the best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 428 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 342 2d-av., paint-store.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; IS AN EXCELlent baker, and thoroughly understands her business; excellent City references. Call at No. 556 7th-av., near 40th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable German girl, to cook, wash, and iron; or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT COOK; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE WOMan, to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERson, in a small private house where there are no small children; the very best references. Call at No. 222 Washington-av., Brooklyn.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT AND REliable young woman in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging; has good reference, and understands her work thoroughly; understands milk and butter; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY TIDY YOUNG woman, who is a good family cook, &c., in the country; will do anything required in a family; has a little girl five years old whom she wishes to have with her; can give excellent recommendations as to honesty, respectability, competency, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS OR BUNDLE-WASHER.—BY A competent young woman, who understands her work in every branch; can flute, polish, puff, starch, &c.; will give best City reference, and has no objection to the country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; very best references; country or City. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and efficient laundress; can do up clothes in the real French style; fluting, puffing, polishing, &c.; best references. Call at the French-German Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS laundress; City or country; has first-class references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLORED laundress; washing to do at home, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 142 West 33d-st., top floor.

NURSE.—AS THOROUGH INFANT'S NURSE, BY a Protestant young woman; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given from present employer; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 1,235 Broadway, in the stationery-store.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT WOMAN, AS nurse for an infant from birth, if necessary, or of an invalid lady, for either of which she is quite competent, being able to dress hair and accustomed to travel; has been in Europe; best references. Can be seen at No. 495 5th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN young woman who speaks French and English fluently; is thoroughly competent and willing to make herself generally useful; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth and bring it up by hand; excellent reference; country preferred. Call at No. 1,247 Broadway, in store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; is thoroughly competent and well-recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse, to take care of a baby and to do plain sewing; country preferred; excellent reference. Apply at No. 131 West 19th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERman girl, to take care of children, or as chambermaid. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A NORTH of Ireland Protestant man, aged twenty-seven years; thoroughly understands the care of horses and keeping harness and carriages in best order; can also milk, attend to lawns, walks, garden, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (GERman;) understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is a careful driver; sober, honest, and industrious; best City references from last and former employers. Call or address M. H., Coachman, No. 208 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN, trained to the business from his youth; undoubted City reference; is competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place. Address Coachman, Box No. 232 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man, aged twenty-seven years, who thoroughly understands driving, taking care of horses and cows, milking, gardening, &c. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. S., Box No. 206 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; has two years and a half references from his late employer; married. Apply at No. 45 West 20th-st., near Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN TO PROCURE a place for his coachman, married; understands his business thoroughly; is sober, honest, and obliging. Apply at No. 18 Wall-st., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK OR [illegible].—By a Scotch Protestant man and wife; no objection; man is a good coachman and groom, also a good gardener, &c., and can take care of cows, &c.; young horses, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress; also does all branches of house-work; best City recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK OR HOUSE-work.—By a German man and wife, aged thirty years, no children; man is a good coachman, &c., and can milk, mow lawns, do gardening, take care of cattle, poultry, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress and general house-worker; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT MAN as coachman, and to make himself generally useful; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; can speak English; and come well recommended; country preferred. Apply at No. 73 [illegible]-st., first floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO PERFECTly understands his business; willing and obliging; has two years' City reference. Address J. S., No. 17 East 30th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN; is well experienced in the business; first-class City and country references; can do anything around a gentleman's place. Address H. M., Box 241 Times Office.

FARMER, &c.—DAIRY, COOK, &c.—BY an Englishman and wife, no incumbrance, aged thirty-two years; man is thoroughly practical in all branches of farm-work, having had fourteen years' experience; wife is a good cook, poultry, and dairy woman, and can do all branches of house-work; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN who understands all branches; can milk, plow, mow, sow seed, work machines, take care of cattle, &c., and do plain gardening, &c.; is also a good coachman; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

FARMER OR GARDENER.—BY A MIDDLE-aged man, of Northern Germany, as farmer or gardener in a gentleman's place; best references. Apply at J. Ahlers's, corner Murray and Washington sts., 3d Ward, corner Fulton and Washington sts.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, AS GARDENER and land steward; competent to take charge of a country-seat; best of references as to qualifications, sobriety, &c. Address W. B. G., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the business; hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, and vegetables; best of references given as to character and capability. Address A. R., Box No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman Protestant young man, (married, no incumbrance,) as driver and gardener, or to take care of a gentleman's place; highly recommended. Address F. O., Box No. 33 Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

GARDENER.—NONE ONLY THOSE IN WANT OF a first-class gardener in all its departments need apply; unexceptionable references. Address G. F., at Thorburn & Co.'s, seedsmen, No. 15 John-st.

GROOM AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTable man, who can take care of horses, drive, milk, do gardening, mow lawn, and general work about a place; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD A team of his own, as groom; thoroughly understands driving. Address F., Box No. 239 Times Office.

PORTER OR WATCHMAN.—WILLING TO make himself useful; best of reference and security if required. Address W., Box No. 200 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MAN and wife on a gentleman's or a farmer's place; the man is a good hand with horses; understands plain gardening, milking, and general work; his wife is a general house-work servant; both are obliging, willing, and not afraid of work; best of references. Apply at or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN, aged twenty-six years; he can take care of horses, cattle, poultry, drive, milk; has two years' reference from last employer. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—A SWISS YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands his business thoroughly would like a position in a private family; speaks English, French, and Italian; has unexceptionable references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE MAN IN A PRIVATE family, highly recommended by his former employers; willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Address M. T., Box No. 33 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A SINGLE Protestant man, can be highly recommended from last place; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Call or address W. F., two days, No. 1,213 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation, as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH CITY REFERence in a wholesale or retail drug-store between now and September; has some knowledge of the business and is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over shoe store.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD W. ROBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of E. Gans Dunn, Counselor at Law, No. 76 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1873.
CATHARINE E. ROBY,
EDWARD PAYNE ROBY,
WHITMAN V. WHITE,
Executrix and Executors.
mh13-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN C. LE ROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Frick, No. 200 Hudson-street, in the City of New-York, their place of transacting business, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1873.
ELIZABETH A. LE ROY,
WILLIAM H. LE ROY,
JAMES FRICK,
Executrix and Executors, &c., of Herman C. Le Roy.
mh13-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES FOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1873.
ROSE FOX, Administratrix, and
DAVID FOX and
SIMON FOX,
Administrators of Charles Fox, deceased.
ap10-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HAMILTON ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his office, No. 279 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of July, 1873.
DOROTHEA ARMSTRONG, Executrix.
PATRICK F. O'BRIEN, EDWARD MARTIN, } Executors.
jy31-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA ROBERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of William J. Haddock, No. 276 West Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1873.
WILLIAM J. HADDOCK, DAVID RAMSEY, } Executors.
je5-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMMON MACVEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their residence, No. 143 West Tenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of March, 1873.
SUSAN MACVEY, Executrix.
THOMAS J. MACVEY, GEORGE W. MACVEY, } Executors.
mh27-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS S. PAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Thomas Page, No. 320 West Thirty-second-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1873.
MARY PAGE, Executrix.
THOS. PAGE, Executor.
ap17-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 31 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of May, 1873.
JAMES MARSH, Executor.
my22-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOUGLAS SLOANE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place for transacting business, No. 665 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1873.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of April, 1873.
JOHN SLOANE, Executor.
ap24-1aw6mTh*

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the low cut prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet 7th and 8th avs.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

LOST AND FOUND.

BANK-BOOK LOST.—BANK-BOOK NO. 388,462, of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing. The finder is requested to return it to the bank. If not restored before the 29th day of August, 1873, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, July 31, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 9, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK..........Thursday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Aug. 16, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 16, at 11:30 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Russia, Wed'day, July 30	Calabria, Sat'day, Aug. 2
*Java, Wednesday, Aug. 6	Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 30
*Algeria, Wed'day, Aug. 27	

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Victoria......Sat., Aug. 2	Trinacria......Wed., Aug. 20
Columbia......Wed., Aug. 6	California......Sat., Aug. 23
Castalia......Sat., Aug. 9	Caledonia......Wed., Aug. 27
Europa......Wed., Aug. 13	India......Sat., Aug. 30
Arcadia......Sat., Aug. 16	Italia......Wed., Sept. 3

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price, Jr..........Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Morgan..........Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Guard..........Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. Freeman..........Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman..........Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth..........Sept. 10, 8:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DU HAVRE..........Surmont..Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE..........Daure..Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT..........Roussan..Saturday, Sept. 6
EUROPE..........Lemarie..Saturday, Sept. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

Note.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 6
ALABAMA..........
PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 3
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 17

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT. From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, Grace..........Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
ITALY, Gaige..........Saturday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, Thomas..........Saturday, Aug. 16, at 11 A. M.
EGYPT, Grogan..........Saturday, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, Sumner..........Thursday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORSE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT,

Taking passengers and goods to Bergen, Christiania and the principle Norwegian ports.

The splendid new, powerful steam-ship HACON ADELSTEEN, Capt. Müller, will leave her dock, Harbeck stores, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, 5th August.

Price of passage	Currency.	Currency.
To London, first cabin	$80	Steerage. $30
To Bergen and Christiania, first cabin	80	Steerage. 38

The new steam-ship SANCT OLAF will follow on the 19th August.

For freight or passage apply to the general agents of the Company.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William-st.

WHITE CROSS LINE.

STEAM TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

The splendid new, powerful steam-ship C. F. FUNCH, P. Knudsen, Commander, will leave her dock, Harbeck's Stores, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, the 5th August, at noon.

Price of Passage—First cabin, $75, currency; steerage, $30, gold. Steam-ship STEINMAN will follow.

For freight or passage apply to

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh..........Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. Slocum..........Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir..........Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Aug. 5.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. J. B. Hildreth, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer NEVADA, Capt. ——, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at San Diego, Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about Aug. 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Aug. 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. Bullay, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. Chesseman, THURSDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Aug. 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. Crowell, Wednesday, July 30.

CHARLESTON, Capt. James Berry, on Saturday, Aug. 2.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,) Or WM. P. CLYDE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.,) DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper..........Wednesday, Aug. 6
LADY LYCETT, Evatt..........Saturday, Aug. 16
ARRAGON, Western..........Wednesday, Aug. 27
CORNWALL, Gibson, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Turk's Island and Jamaica, ATLAS, (new,) Capt. Porter, Aug. 7.

For Port-au-Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena, CLARIBEL, Aug. 9.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 5.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Aug. 12.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Aug. 19.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..........July 31
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana and Nassau)..........Aug. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........Aug. 14

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND, Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,

From foot 23d-st., East River.

EXCURSION

Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

Morrisania—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

Fulton Slip—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.

All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND IONA ISLAND.

The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the foot of Harrison-st., Pier No. 34, every morning (Fridays excepted) at 8 o'clock; 23d-st. at 8:15; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's.

Returning leaves Iona Island at 2 o'clock; Sing Sing, 3:10 P. M.; arrive in New-York at 5:30.

N. B.—During camp-meeting, which commences Aug. 5, the steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave every morning at 8 o'clock.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 26th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 28th....6:00 A. M.
Monday, 28th...11:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 29th.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th...11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 30th..6:30 A. M.
Wedns'day, 30th.12:00 M.	Thursday, 31st....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 31st..12:30 P. M.	

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 28th...6:30 A. M.	Monday, 28th...10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th...7:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 29th...11:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th.7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 30..11:30 A. M.
Thursday, 31st..8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 31st.12:00 M.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Peck-slip, 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 5 E. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. Simmons. Capt. B. M. Simmons.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. Mangam, General Freight Agent.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

Saxton & Seabury, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.

June 1, 1873.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-street every afternoon at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:50 A. M. 3:20 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. R. R., at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M. Emigrant and 2d class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 6:40 A. M., 4:05 and 9:15 P. M. Sundays, 6:40 A. M.; and via P. W. and B. Railroad 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M.

From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M.; 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 A. M.	Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead...	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.	Rockaway Express...	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach...	4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach..	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach...	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.	Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead...	9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.	Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.	Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway...	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.	Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway...	6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at...	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

TO CAPE MAY

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

A through express-train, via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves New-York, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., at 12:30 P. M. Arrives at Cape May, 6:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Cape May at 7:30 A. M. Arrives in New-York at 2:14 P. M.

Rate, New-York to Cape May, $5. Rate, New-York to Cape May and return, $8.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 944, 435, 271 Broadway, and No. 1 Astor House.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

A. J. Cassatt, General Manager.

FURNITURE.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUfacturers and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER-cooler—the best meat, fruit, ice, and health preserver in the world. Refrigerators repaired. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st.

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SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—Paris and Berlin fashions IMPORTED DIRECT, in paper patterns. Now ready, CLOTH MODELS with each pattern. Send stamp for catalogue. Patterns fitted to the form, warranted perfect.

INSTRUCTION.

A SWISS LADY, NATIVE OF LAUSANNE, WHO, with the assistance of her sister and efficient masters, receives BOYS under thirteen years of age, to educate and prepare for public schools, wishes to make her establishment known to AMERICAN families desiring for their sons the advantages to be obtained by a RESIDENCE ABROAD with the training and comforts of a GOOD ENGLISH HOME. Inclusive terms: Sixty-five guineas for the scholastic year. For other particulars, address Mlle. LOUISE MICHAUD, Lausanne House, Worthing, Sussex, England; or, to J. B. DE TRACY, Esq., B. A., Scholastic Agent, No. 3 Charles-st., Soho-square, London, England.

KIRBY & ENDEAN, Publishers, Advertising Agents, &c., for all parts of the world, No. 190 Oxford-st., London, England.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Established 1850.

A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home.

Send for Catalogue with full details and references.

W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., CAPT. W. A. FLINT, } Principals, Stamford, Conn.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—A FAMily boarding-school. On the Harlem Railroad, eighty-five miles from New York. Full courses of seminary instruction, with preparation for college or business. Personal care in study, habits, and health.

Terms, $360 per year.

Fortieth year begins Sept. 15.

S. T. FROST, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to

Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

KINDERGARTEN.

MISS HAINES and MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that they will continue under the same teacher the Kindergarten so successfully established last year, with the addition of an Intermediate Class and a Class for Training Kindergarteners. Applications can be made personally or by letter No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MISS HINSDALE

(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY) WILL REOPEN HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV., ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1873.

Application may be made as above.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY,

MERIDEN, N. H.

Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New-England.

Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, JOHN MACNIE, } Principals.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NEWBURG, N. Y.

For circular, address the Principal.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,

BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.

Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

offers to twenty-five boarding pupils superior educational advantages, and the choicest home accommodations.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

Address till Sept. 8, Fishkill, on the Hudson.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY,

Peekskill, N. Y., $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10.

Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., } Associate Principals.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.

The next session will commence Sept. 17. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

SEABURY SEMINARY, NO. 125 WEST 42D-st., near Reservoir Park.—Commences Sept. 20; seventh successful year; a thorough classical English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French spoken; also separate school for boys, under immediate charge of principal and first-class masters; three departments, senior, junior, and kindergarten; modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, music, by professors; no charge without adequate improvement; highest references. Apply to Senior Principal, Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d-st.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY School, South Orange, N. J.—One hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad; an eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments; reopens Sept. 16. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. MILEY, instructor in mathematics and Upton's tactics, with competent instructors also in French, German and drawing. Terms, $500 per annum and no extras.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, SOUTH WILLIAMStown, Berkshire County, Mass.—Established by present Principal, 1842. A family school for boys, with English, Scientific, and Classical Departments. School year opens Aug. 27. For catalogues, address BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

FOR BOYS.—MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; a first-class boarding-school; grounds extensive; uniform, dark blue; daily gymnastic drill. Reopens SEPT. 17. Address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

A GOOD HOME; PLEASANT, HEALTHY LOCAtion; solid instruction with a small number and moderate terms. Send for a circular of the Neshanic Institute for boys, Neshanic, Somerset County, N. J.

Rev. P. D. OAKEY, Principal.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address

Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORcester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Supt.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the Fine Arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17.

C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.

Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AND A good home at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.

REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

RURAL HIGH SCHOOL, CLINTON, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. References exchanged. Send for circular. A. P. KELSEY, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 13. For catalogues apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address

Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

NO. 620 5TH-AV.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies.

Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24; full collegiate course; Number of family pupils limited.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 31 West 52d-st., near 5th-av. and Central Park.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home priveleges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study. All communications to be addressed as above till Sept. 1, when Mlle. ROSTAN will be at home to receive applications herself.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

Established A. D. 1860. Reopens Sept. 24. An advanced and finishing course in all departments, providing the best opportunities of European and home schools. Address

Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,

(Assisted by MLLE. L. SEE,)

No. 222 Madison-av., New-York.

English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children.

WILL REOPEN SEPT. 22, 1873.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 to receive her patrons and friends.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST., Central Park, (between 5th and Madison avs.,) NEW-YORK.

Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired.

The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873.

LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN., Mrs. C. E. RICHARDSON, Principal.—This well-established institution, within little more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers in its course of instruction, and in the qualifications of its teachers, advantages such as are ordinarily only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools, and combines with those advantages such rural surroundings and so moderate a scale of charges as are unattainable in the City. A limited number of pupils only received. References—Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Martin Paine, M. D. New-York, and Rev. Mr. Tatlock, Stamford, of whom any information can be obtained till Sept. 15. School begins Sept. 22.

LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at BRENTANO'S Book-store, No. 33 Union-square, and LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

MERVIEW ACADEMY, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND—Established 1866.—Miss Gannon's English, French, and German Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, will reopen for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Miss Gannon is assisted in the musical department by her niece, Miss Louisa Eckstein, the celebrated pianiste from London. Number strictly limited. For circulars apply as above.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARA-TORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLlege, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873-4 opens Aug. 28.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A Boarding-school for boys.

Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, A GRADUATE FROM PARIS, a competent, thorough and experienced teacher, wishes a position as visiting teacher in some school in New-York; best of references. Address D. E., care of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway.

AN ARTIST WISHES THE POSITION OF teacher of drawing and painting, in a school or academy; a liberal salary required. Address ARTIST, Mollenhauer's music-store, No. 5 East 14th-st.

A COMPETENT AND SUCCESSFUL TEACHER desires a situation in a high school or academy; best of references furnished. Address Box No. 179 New-London, Conn.

WEST NEW-BRIGHTON.—VOCAL LESSONS by Mrs. CAULFIELD. Refers to Mrs. S. Ford, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

MUSICAL.

500 PIANOS and ORGANS,

New and Second hand, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent in CITY or COUNTRY, by HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT

OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS, No. 27 West 13th-st., Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 10,000 PIANOS for the trade cheaper and better than small makers can buy the stock. 35th-st. and 10th-av.

PROPOSALS.

Navy Department, Bureau of Construction and Repair, Washington, June 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the bureau until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 7, 1873, for the construction, including all the materials except the live-oak timber, of the hull of a steam sloop-of-war of about 640 tons measurement, complete for sea service. Plans and specifications in detail for the hull, showing the work to be done, may be seen and examined at this bureau, and at the Commandant's Office, at the navy-yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Charlestown, and Kittery, on and after the 6th of July next.

The hull must be completed in all respects according to the contract and specifications; the materials must be of the best quality, and the work must be done in the best manner, and the vessel be delivered at such navy-yard on the Atlantic coast as the Department may direct, in eight months from the date and signing of the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses in proportionate amounts, reserving the usual percentage until the final completion and acceptance of the vessel.

The bids must be accompanied with the guarantee required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.

The Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids which, in its opinion, are not to the public interest.

Bids will only be accepted from parties who are known to be ship-builders, and to have the necessary facilities for doing the work.

Office of the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York, Castle Garden, New-York, July 31, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING THE State Emigrant Institutions on Ward's Island with MEAT will be received at Castle Garden until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Aug. 11.

Specifications showing the description of meat to be estimated for may be had, and a statement of the quantities used during the past year may be seen on application to the Secretary at Castle Garden.

Proposals will be addressed to the "Board of Commissioners of Emigration," Castle Garden, New-York.

The board reserve the right to reject any and all proposals if not deemed for the interest of the Commission.

R. D. WEBSTER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR DRESSED BASE COURSE STONE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 o'clock noon of Monday, Aug. 4, 1873, for the delivery of about 3,050 lineal feet of dressed base course stone, with two faces, and about 800 lineal feet of dressed base course stone, with one face, for the Park inclosing-wall.

For full information see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON RAILING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1873, for about 275 feet of LIGHT IRON RAILING.

For full information see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE WALL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 o'clock noon, of MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1873, for the construction of about 4,900 LINEAL FEET of the INCLOSING WALL of the CENTRAL PARK on the line of 8th-av.

For full information see the *City Record*.

United States Engineer Office, Room No. 31, Army Building, cor. Houston and Greene sts., New-York, July 24, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING OTTER Creek, Vt., will be received until noon of Aug. 13, 1873.

For forms of bids and other information apply at this office.

JOHN NEWTON, Lieut. Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av. and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLER'S GOODS.

In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Carriage-robes and Lap-dusters, Chamois-skins, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

STOLEN—ON FRIDAY NIGHT, 25TH INST., FROM stable of W. S. Lawrence, No. 675 Willoughby-av., Brooklyn, a BAY MARE, 15 hands high, three white feet, and wart on hind quarter. Also a BUGGY WAGON, no top, and set of HARNESS. Any information of same will be gladly received and suitably rewarded, either at No. 675 Willoughby-av., Brooklyn, or No. 92 Broad-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'

West Point Hotel

is now open. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

FIFTIETH SEASON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Open from June 10 to Oct 1.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.

JAMES E. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL,

FIRE ISLAND.

Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MONTONESE HOUSE,

BRANFORD, CONN.

This delightful Summer resort, noted for its facilities for bathing and fishing, also its beautiful drives, having been enlarged, will be open June 20. Address WM. BRYAN, Jr.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

152d-st., on the Hudson.

The best accommodations at moderate rates.

PAUL & DUNCALF.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.—Schooley Mountain range, fifty miles from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad; lake thirteen miles long, three miles wide; good boating, fishing, gunning, and splendid beach for bathing, and the Hopatcong iron springs on the premises; houses 1,300 feet above ocean level; no mosquitoes; the steam yacht Stella will connect with 7:15, 12, and 3:20 trains from foot of Barclay-st. WM. WAINWRIGHT, Proprietor.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., WILL be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on the side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia, and Green Mountain Ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars.

MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.

Jefferson, N. H., May 1, 1873.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent, air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars, address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay, Franklin County, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be open ed June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD.—GERMANTOWN, N. Y., ON the Hudson River, quite near the depot; beautiful scenery and good board; terms reasonable. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor of Mountain View House.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD Company's Long Branch Excursion House (on the European plan) will open for the reception of guests July 1, 1873.

CHITTENANGO, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Madison County, N. Y. Fine hotel, &c. Circulars, with terms, &c., of C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD with plenty of milk, vegetables, &c., can be obtained at a first-class private boarding-house in the village of Catskill; terms, adults $8; children half price.

S. W. HOLBROOK, Catskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS for six; gunning, fishing, sailing, ocean and smooth water bathing; four hours from New-York by Long Island Railroad; terms reasonable. Apply to NATHAN COOK, Bridgehampton, Suffolk County, N. Y.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—PLEASANT situation overlooking the village; Post-office, depot, &c., within ten minutes' walk. Address J. A. HATCH, Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass.

GOOD BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AND pleasant rooms overlooking the Hudson; high grounds; near station; terms moderate. Address Box No. 166 Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 7 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.

Furnished rooms to let to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with board.

NO. 307 WEST 12TH-ST., ABINGDON-SQUARE.—A large pleasant front room on second floor, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; also hall rooms for gentlemen, with good board. Terms moderate.

ROOMS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, with or without board, in City or country, obtained by calling at or addressing EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 588 6th-av.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, NEWLY AND handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen, with all modern improvements, in a small private family. Apply at No. 38 West 21st-st.; references exchanged.

NO. 200 WEST 42D-ST.—COOL, PLEASANT furnished rooms for Summer, without board, to gentlemen or families.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SUPERIOR BOARD, Summer prices, for families and gentlemen, permanent and transient.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—GEORGE HEYMAN, SOLOMON HEYMAN, and ALEXANDER MACK, plaintiffs, against ROBERT MOORES, defendant.—Summons, for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City and County of New-York, at his office, Court-house, City Hall Park, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and forty-seven dollars, with interest from the 10th day of May, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1873. NEWCOMBE & LEVENTRITT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the Court-house, City Hall Park, the 16th day of July, 1873.—Dated New-York, July 16, 1873.

NEWCOMBE & LEVENTRITT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

jy17-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY against JACOB VOORHIS, Jr., Mary N. Hughes, Jean Wierner, Jean Wiener, Ferdinand Heilberg, Ernestine Hoffmyer, Thomas Mackellar, George R. Dutton, John J. Knoeppel.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their offices, No. 258 Broadway, in the City of New-York within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1873.

TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 258 Broadway, New-York.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 25th day of July, 1873.

TAYLOR, ANDREWS & FOWLER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

jy31-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOSEPH THURMAN, ALFRED FOSTER and JOSEPH ISLES, plaintiffs, against EDWARD GREASLEY, defendant.—Summons: For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 194 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-four cents, with interest thereon from the 9th day of June, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 10, 1873.

DIXON, WHITLOCK & ANDERSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

jy10-law6w-Th.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—OWING TO the death of the business partner, the survivor will sell the stock and good-will of an old established carriage business in a good locality; terms liberal to a responsible party. Address D. T. BROWN, No. 243 West 11th-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Engagement of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT. This eminent comedian will appear EVERY NIGHT in his grand emotional play, in five acts, MIMI, in which Miss Ella Gorman, Mrs. F. Foster, Miss M. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Bradley will appear. The part of MIMI by Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.

First MIMI MATINEE, Aug. 9.

ATHENÆUM, NO. 585 BROADWAY.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 31, 1873,

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE BOY "LEO,"

the crippled gymnast, who was deserted and left destitute by George Leopold.

On the above occasion the following talented artists have kindly volunteered:

The Marten Family, Mons. Marten, Misses Grace, Fanny, and Henrietta; Ling Look, Yamadiva, Signor Donato, Mlle. Lupo, Lulu Delmay, Kate Raymond, Little Frankie, Helene Smith, Little Josie, Little Delmar, the great Girrards, Russell, Julian, and Emil; Billy Pastor, Add Ryman, Lake Schoolcraft, George and Charles Reynolds, George H. Coes, Joe Lang, Harry Hart, Ben Hayes, J. K. Carton, Tommy Winnett, A. W. Maflin, O. B. Collins, J. L. Sanford, E. M. Price, J. H. Mulligan, E. K. Collier, H. A. Fisher, Robert Honeywood.

Orchestra under the direction of Prof. John Braham.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. G. C. CHARLES.

UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF SUCCESS.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVERY EVENING AT 8.

The celebrated Irish comedian, Mr. G. C. CHARLES.

In the new sensation drama, from Dr. Mason's story, complete with stirring incidents, entitled THE SKELETON HAND.

Mr. G. C. CHARLES..........as..........LARRY

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS' UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERT.

This (Thursday) EVENING, July 31, at 8.

GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

Admission, 75 cents.

Package tickets not admitted on Thursday evenings.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room R.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.

THIRD GRAND EXCURSION of the FLOATING PALACE STEAMER PLYMOUTH ROCK, SUNDAY, AUG. 3, 1873.

Leaving Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 9:40 A. M.,

Passing down the Bay through the Narrows, stopping at Sandy Hook to land passengers for LONG BRANCH.

Thence around the light-ship, out on the BROAD ATLANTIC,

Giving a magnificent view from the ocean of LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, &c., &c.

Returning to Sandy Hook; thence to New-York, arriving at 7:30 P. M.

Restaurant open all day.

Music by Keating's Band.

TICKETS ONLY $1.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMER WM. COOK, having accommodation for 2,500 people, is open for excursions. Also, barges and steamers of all sizes. Dudley's, Spring Hill, Iona Island, and other groves. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M., 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

H. B. CROSSETT'S EXCURSION OFFICE removed temporarily to No. 391 West-st., above Christopher-st. Steamer Wyoming, barges Sarah Smith, Chicago, Caledonia, and Republic; Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Iona Island, and Englewood.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SEA-WALLS!

DREDGING IN BOSTON HARBOR, FILLING A PARCEL OF SOUTH BOSTON FLATS, AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUCH PARCEL.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Office of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, No. 8 Pemberton-square, Boston, July 17, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for inclosing with sea-walls and filling a parcel of the Commonwealth's flats in South Boston, situated at the junction of the main and Fort Point Channels in Boston Harbor, bounded south-west by flats of the Boston Wharf Company, and south-east by flats sold to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and containing about 1,000,000 square feet, more or less, as follows:

1. For about 700 lineal feet of light sea-wall on Fort Point Channel.

2. For about 1,300 feet of heavy sea-wall on Fort Point Channel and the main channel.

3. For filling said parcel to grade 13, with material dredged by the contractor from the mouth of Fort Point Channel and from a portion of Boston Harbor, which is to be dredged uniformly to a depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water.

4. For filling said parcel with good clean gravel from grade 13 to grade 16.

5. For the whole work of building said sea-walls and filling said parcel, as aforesaid, on or before Oct. 1, 1876.

The above work must be done according to plans and specifications to be seen or furnished at this office between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 12 o'clock noon.

The contractor will be required to give a satisfactory guarantee that he will execute a contract according to his proposals, and to give satisfactory bonds for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has appropriated four hundred thousand dollars toward the above specified sea-walls and filling, but no contract will be made binding the Commonwealth for any more of said work than can be paid for by appropriations of the Legislature, under the laws of the Commonwealth.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE.

Sealed proposals will be also received as aforesaid for the purchase of the whole or any portion of said parcel of flats for cash, the purchaser to build said sea-walls and do said filling according to said plans and specifications, and to perform all the obligations of the Commonwealth to the City of Boston in relation to said parcel under the indenture of four parts made between the said Commonwealth, the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, the Boston Wharf Company, and the City of Boston, dated June 23, 1873.

The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved by the Board of Harbor Commissioners, and their acceptance is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals in relation to the South Boston Flats," sealed up and directed to the Chairman of the Board.

For the Board of Harbor Commissioners,

JOSIAH QUINCY, Chairman.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

War Department, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1873, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up and furnishing, for school purposes, the premises Nos. 789 and 791 3d-av., between 48th and 49th sts.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two approved, responsible sureties will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, RICHARD KELLY, JULIUS KATZENBERG, JOHN J. MACKLIN, JONATHAN O. ALSTON, Board of School Trustees Nineteenth Ward.

Dated New-York, July 24, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

Proposals will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, at No. 66 3d-av., until SATURDAY, Aug. 2, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for 3,000 bushels oats, 25 barrels vinegar, 50 bales straw, 75,000 feet box boards, 2,000 feet worked boards, &c., &c.

For full information see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE AND LIME-STONE East River Bridge.—Sealed proposals will be received until Aug. 7, 1873, at noon, for the delivery of 125 cubic yards of cut granite face stone, and 8,850 cubic yards of face stone and backing, either granite or limestone, all required during the present year for the Brooklyn anchorage East River Bridge. Plans and specifications can be seen at the engineer's office. Address NEW-YORK BRIDGE COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PROPOSALS FOR DRESSED ASHLAR, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 o'clock noon of Monday, Aug. 4, 1873, for the delivery of about 1,925 superficial feet, face measurement, of dressed ashlar, and about 800 lineal feet of dressed coping, for Park inclosing-wall.

For full information see the *City Record*.

LONG BRANCH.

MONDAY'S RAIN AND FOG—A DREARY DAY AT THE SEA-SIDE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, Tuesday, July 29, 1873.

The clerk of the weather has been guilty of the basest deceit to the unfortunate excursionists who came down on Saturday, to stay only two or three days. It was his duty to have given them bright, sunny skies and a tranquil sea, so that they might have walked, and bathed, and ridden, and seen President Grant's cottage, and gone home perfectly happy. But what did the clerk aforesaid do? On Sunday it rained incessantly with a fury of which New-Yorkers have no conception. A burst of rain would last for half an hour, and then there would be a cessation for about five minutes. Deluded by the apparent change, the poor, confiding folks would sally out blithely, but before they were gone five minutes another burst of rain would descend upon their devoted heads, and they returned wet to the skin and correspondingly miserable. And this game was continued into the evening, so that the day was entirely lost. The hotels had been crowded to the last degree on Saturday, and consequently the number of miserables was unusually large. Those who had been down some time, and knew a large circle, were comparatively well off, but the new arrivals who knew nobody were greatly to be pitied. They strolled disconsolately about the corridors and halls, bought newspapers or trashy novels, sat down in the grand drawing-room on the rustic chairs and sofas, and tried to read. But to read comfortably requires a certain placidity which these did not possess, so they were obliged to recommence roaming about the piazzas. Very few of them had rooms to go to, for the great majority had slept on cots distributed impartially over the building. I found out this fact very unpleasantly early on Sunday morning, on attempting to enter the writing-room, where I had left some memoranda. The room has two doors, and I went to the one facing the telegraph desk. It was not locked, but was seemingly obstructed by something. I gave a violent push, thinking that somebody had inadvertently left a chair in front of the door. The obstruction yielded, and there was instantly the fall of a heavy body upon the floor, and the guttural swearing of a German voice. The clerk in the office was shrieking with laughter, and I fled precipitately, one of the call-boys volunteering an explanation that the writing-room was there and then occupied by three German gentlemen, one of whom slept on a sofa that had been backed against the door.

On Monday the clerk of the weather proved even more deceitful. He commenced with the fairest promises and the morning was perfectly lovely. Gentlemen began to move around briskly, and to say "No place in the world like Long Branch after all. See how quickly the roads have dried up. Yesterday they were just rivers." I doubted, for the sky had something peculiar about the horizon; so I asked Warren Leland if I could venture out, as I wanted to "do" the cottages between the West End and the Ocean House. He referred me to old Capt. Pierce, the head fisherman, who would come in with his fish in half an hour, and who was equal to giving an opinion as was an opinion, like the skipper of the Cautious Clara, Capt. Cuttle's oracle. I went down to the beach to wait for this ancient mariner, and had the pleasure of seeing the customers who throng around the man with the weighing stand and the electric machine. A group of giggling young ladies were first weighed, laughing tremendously over the operation. There was not three pounds between them; but I noticed a secret air of triumph in the bright eyes of the owner of those odd three pounds. The two others who weighed alike had an air of determination, as if they were resolved to punish Leland's delicacies until they got even with her. Next came a mamma with three fine children and a stout nurse. "Let Harry be weighed first," said mamma, and accordingly an effort was made to hoist Harry into the chair. But he, poor fellow, it seems, had had recent interviews with various dentists, and thought his teeth were going to be operated upon. Therefore he would in no wise consent to be hoisted into that chair. He fought and kicked and roared until a crowd of people gathered round to enjoy the sport. Then mamma became irritated, and saying, "Henry, I'm ashamed of you," with one violent plunge seated him in the chair. He ceased to struggle, and gave himself up to anguish without restraint, the big tears coursing pitifully down his nose. He opened his mouth mechanically, sobbing with jerks that threatened to shake him to pieces. When he was weighed and told to come down, he obeyed with an air of the greatest surprise, and began to feel his teeth to know if any had left without his knowledge. The little girls, awe-struck at the sufferings of their brother, began to roar too, so the mamma, with ineffable vexation depicted on her handsome face, marched off with her offspring, and nobody but young Hopeful was weighed after all.

The hand wagon of the Ocean Hotel was waiting all this time for the arrival of the morning's catch, which soon arrived in tubs from the boats and was tumbled in. It was an exciting spectacle to see so many fish of different kinds just landed. There were flounders, with deep brown backs and white bellies, checkered sea bass, black fish, blue fish, and one fine, large Spanish mackerel flapping his tail and as lively as possible. It is certainly a most beautiful fish, and eats as well as it looks. Up came old Pierce in his scarlet shirt, with anchors embroidered on the shoulders. I asked him about the weather; would it rain? He answered oracularly, "The wind, Sir, is from the north north-east, and veerin' to the north-east. In about an hour there'll be, if the wind don't change, one of the biggest fogs ever you see." I hurried back to the piazza with the delightful intelligence. "Oh, dear," whimpered one lady, "I was going to Pleasure Bay, and we leave to-morrow. O dear, I wish it wouldn't." The intelligence spread round among the various planners of excursions, and a preliminary and anticipatory fog appeared in every countenance. One gentleman proposed an indignation meeting, and that Judge Fullerton should express the sentiments of the crowd. But he objected on the ground that, perhaps, old Pierce might be wrong, or that the wind might change even if old Pierce was right. Warren Leland shook his head. "Pierce," he said, "was never wrong." In the midst of the discussion somebody cried "Look, look," and there, indeed, far out to sea, was a wall of fog that advanced rapidly, and in half an hour rendered objects imperceptible twenty paces off. It was uncommonly like a genuine English fog. Here was another day of misery in the Happy Valley. The ladies then resolved upon being musical, and a deputation was sent to the Misses Gotschall, two very handsome German girls with fine voices, and for Mr. Peters, a wine merchant of Beaver-street, who has a superb baritone voice, and for his friends Mr. Boedeker, who is an excellent pianist, and Mr. Horatio G. Brooks, of the Dunkirk Locomotive Works, who sings the bold and blatant music that the English people so used to love, and which they do not now hate—such as the "Death of Nelson," "Simon the Cellarer," "Man the Life Boat," "The Battle of the Nile," &c. The room soon became crowded, and the impromptu concert commenced and was carried to a triumphant conclusion, Mr. Peters distinguishing himself by singing a number of delicious airs from "Ernani" and "Trovatore." This brought us down to 12:30, and the greater part went off to lunch in ecstacies that the day was passing so pleasantly in spite of the fog. To the others who did not lunch so early, Mr. Brooks made a proposition that they should come and see a new locomotive which he had built for the Jersey Southern, and which had just arrived. Warren Leland, whose flinty heart had been completely softened by the music, offered all the stages that might be necessary, and promised that all those who went should lunch by themselves in the small dining-room.

A merry party of about thirty soon started, including all the musical people and several of the brightest belles of the hotel. Mr. Warren Leland being slim, was condemned to stand up in the stage, to which he consented, as he was determined to see the locomotive. Everybody was in excellent spirits when we arrived at the depot, and dismounted from the stage just opposite the locomotive, which in all its glory of fresh paint, bright brass, and polished iron was waiting to be admired. It was, moreover, adorned with a photograph of the President of the road, and bore his name in gorgeous lettering on the tender. Some mischievous ladies to whom Mr. Brooks, with all the pride of a father, was showing this youngest offspring from his locomotive works, pretended not to know where Dunkirk was, or that there was such a place at all, and others recalled the fact, that going to Niagara Falls they had passed through a secluded village of that name near Buffalo. An explanation was volunteered by Mr. Brooks, of the size of Dunkirk, and of the capacity of his works, which turned out all the locomotives for the Erie Road and the Jersey Southern. In the middle of the explanation the fog swooped down upon us with increased power, and we scrambled back into the stages and carriages in great haste, returning to the hotel in triumph, the musical people singing a chorus from "William Tell" along the road. Warren Leland had been as good as his word, for a superb lunch was awaiting the party in the small room, and a huge battalion of champagne bottles was ready too. The disgusting fog put us all upon our mettle, and we were determined to be jolly. Mr. Peters made a humorous speech, in which he persisted in declaring that the locomotive we had seen was the first that ever existed, and that Mr. Brooks was the inventor of the steam engine, and that his name would go down to the remotest ages as the author of an invention that should bind all nations together, and make mankind one. Mr. Brooks gravely accepted the homage, and returned thanks when his health was drunk, with all the honor due to the great inventor of the locomotive.

After lunch we consulted. Were all the resources of Long Branch in bad weather exhausted? With pride mantling his cheeks, Warren Leland repelled the insinuation. There were Barnum's Comanche Indians at the East End Hotel. If his friends desired to see them, the stages should be ordered out, and should take them there. A shout of approbation was the response, and the proposition was immediately carried out. But the visit dampened our spirits altogether. We found the Indians extremely interesting, and the interpreter very gentlemanly and intelligent. But one of the squaws had lost her baby, and was weeping incessantly. We learned that it had been buried a short time before, and she had only consented to its being deposited in the cemetery when she had been solemnly promised that she should be permitted to exhume it when they left Long Branch. She wants to carry the little coffin along with her back to the reservation of the Comanches, that her baby may rest in the same earth that shall some day cover her. There were no more jokes nor laughter after this, and many of the liveliest belles shed tears unrestrainedly. GAR.

THE FERTILIZING COMPANY.

THEY ASK JUDGE PRATT TO SAVE THEM FROM THE HEALTH BOARD.

The Board of Health appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday, through their counsel, Mr. Prentice, in compliance with an order of Judge Pratt, to show cause why they should not be restrained from interfering with the business of the New-York Fertilizing Company. The company was represented by Messrs. Vanderpoel and Wardell.

Affidavits were read on the part of the plaintiffs to the effect that they have acquired from the lessee of the pier foot of West Fortieth-street, where they carry on business, the right to moor their vessel, the Algonquin, there; that to make the fertiliser they take every day fresh sweet blood from the slaughter-houses, and dry it in air and steam-tight cylinders, so that it is inodorous and the whole business free from offense by the peculiar process used, by which all odors and gases created during the drying are burned.

Judge Pratt asked whether the Board of Health had decided the business to be a nuisance?

Mr. Prentice answered that they had. The fact was plaintiffs applied for a permit, were refused, and directed to stop the nuisance and remove the offensive Algonquin beyond the City.

Mr. Wardell said the Board were ignorant of the plaintiffs' business, for they base their order on allegations that the plaintiffs used acids and other chemicals, and boiled offal, which are untrue.

Mr. Prentice brought up the question whether eight days' notice was required before an injunction could be served on the board.

Mr. Vanderpoel argued that, according to the law of 1867, no such notice was required.

Mr. Wardell further argued that the act of the board was malicious. They had arrested ten of plaintiffs' men on untrue charges of storing offal, and a carter on a similar charge. They order the removal of the Algonquin outside the City within three days, and forbid the business to be carried on in the City. The plaintiffs have $83,000 sunk in the business; they lose $500 every day the defendants prevent them from carrying on business. Counsel read the affidavits of Lucius A. Chase, No. 241 Broadway, who is said to be one of the company, and of four residents near plaintiffs' establishment, who hold the manufacture not to be a nuisance.

Mr. Prentice read a counter affidavit by Dr. Stephen Smith, Health Commissioner, who inspected the plaintiffs' place, and declares it to be a nuisance, and that his clothing was saturated for days after his visit with offensive odors. A similar affidavit from Dr. Chandler, of the Board of Health, was read.

Judge Pratt asked what proof there was that the board took evidence, and, acting judicially, declared the business a nuisance.

Mr. Prentice replied that they had entered it on their books as a nuisance, on the report of their Assistant Sanitary Inspector Dr. Janes. They had declared it a nuisance detrimental to health, and no modification of their order was ever applied for; the company never asked to be heard, but they come into court and ask a remedy which the law does not give them, that no orders be issued against them. The board are empowered to declare anything a nuisance which is detrimental to life or health. In addition to the powers under the Sanitary Code and under the statute, the plaintiffs have no standing in court. It would not do for the life and health of the City to suffer because of the pecuniary interests of a few persons, who are accustomed to these odors and find them so sweet.

Mr. Vanderpoel said they were not going for any rights to a board which had already decided against them. As to Dr. Smith's affidavit, it was ingenious. He states that he frequently inspected the place within the last six months. But the plaintiffs have only had the place three months, and he says nothing about that period. No doubt, prior to that time, the business was a nuisance, because improperly carried on. But the business is not, per se, a nuisance. On the contrary, the Legislature gave them an act of incorporation to carry it on. The power of the Board of Health is limited, and the Court of Appeals decided that it is not judicial. Counsel read an opinion of Judge Sutherland that the board have no power to declare anything a nuisance which was not such at common law.

Judge Pratt said he thought arresting the men was traveling outside the statute.

Mr. Prentice—It is for individual offenses. Capt. McIlwaine's affidavit shows that they were conveying offensive matter, which is against the code.

Mr. Wardell—We deny both the power and the bona fides of the board.

Judge Pratt said he would decide to-morrow whether he would grant the injunction or not.

Mr. Vanderpoel asked for permission to conduct the business in the mean time, but Judge Pratt said if the board interfered with them, and he decided they had no right to do it, the plaintiffs have their remedy.

VANDERBILT'S CROSSINGS.

About 6:30 o'clock on Tuesday evening a lady and her niece, who reside in Seventy-first-street, near Lexington-avenue, started in a light park phaeton for their customary evening drive in the Central Park, intending to cross the railroad at Seventy-ninth-street. As they approached the temporary crossing they were immediately behind a lager-beer wagon, which drove straight on to the track. This naturally led the ladies to believe that it was safe to cross, the more especially as there was no white flag displayed to warn people from so doing. The flagman was leaning his shoulder against the door of his hut and talking to some one inside. No sooner was the phaeton well on the track than the elder lady exclaimed, "Good Heavens! there is a train coming!" As it happened, the driver of the lager-beer wagon stopped his horses the moment he was off the track, presumably to speak to the flagman, and there was no room for the ladies to pass. Fortunately, however, the younger lady, who was driving, and is thoroughly accustomed to handling the reins, did not lose her presence of mind. With a strong pull she turned the horse's head, and, with a sharp cut of the whip, drove him over a heap of stones into a cut by the side of the track, where the phaeton stuck. The next instant the train dashed by, the carriages passing within about eighteen inches of the back of the phaeton, which could go no further from the rails. As the train came up, and when the ladies were on the track, the flagman, hearing the rumbling, seized his flag and waved it. This is the third or fourth time that people have narrowly escaped being killed from this man's inattention to his duties, and those living in the neighborhood are indignant at his being retained in such a position; for the man generally has four or five loafers chatting with him. Had the young lady not shown such presence of mind, or had the beer-wagon stopped a foot sooner, or the heap of stones been a little higher, so as to be impassable, nothing could have saved these two ladies from a horrible death. In such a case the flagman would, of course, have sworn that he waved his flag furiously at them long before they attempted to cross. The ladies are, fortunately alive to tell the true story of this man's fearful neglect of duty. Now, will Mr. Vanderbilt discharge him?

THE LATE STORM IN NEWARK.

The storm of Tuesday was very severe in Newark, and a number of houses were struck by lightning; streets were flooded, and a large amount of damage was done. At one point on the Pennsylvania Railroad the water was so deep that the fires in the locomotives were extinguished. It is estimated that the destruction of private and public property will not fall short of $75,000; some estimates placing it as high as $150,000, which is, of course, exaggerated. At the corner of Washington and Academy streets, a basement was flooded so suddenly that the occupants—a poor widow and her five children—had great difficulty in escaping.

THE RING INDICTMENTS.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE—THE TRUE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

There has been a good deal of talk lately in reference to an indictment alleged to have been found against William M. Tweed by the late Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Rumor said that this indictment was suppressed through the influence of Mr. Allen, one of the Assistant District Attorneys, who, it was said, was friendly disposed toward the "Boss." The matter has been entirely exaggerated and much injustice done to Mr. Allen. The true facts of the case are as follows:

In the preparation of Ring indictments the District Attorney received information from time to time from Mr. H. F. Taintor, of the Controller's office, and he was used as a witness in these cases. Mr. Taintor, however, did not wish to hold a subordinate position. He became a prosecutor himself, and without any consultation with the District Attorney or his assistants, he went before the Grand Jury on the 3d of June last, and presented the fraudulent bill for $126,707 59, published in yesterday's TIMES. Andrew J. Garvey was the principal witness examined, and his testimony only implicated J. A. Ingersoll, William E. King, and himself. Arthur T. J. Rice the paying, and Ansell E. Parkhurst, the receiving teller of the Broadway Bank, were examined in reference to the genuineness of A. Oakey Hall's signature on the warrant, but their evidence was unsatisfactory. Mr. Taintor on this bill asked for the indictment of Richard B. Connolly, A. Oakey Hall, J. H. Ingersoll, William E. King, William M. Tweed, and Wilson Small, the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies. The Grand Jury, without any further testimony, requested that indictments should be prepared against these persons. The foreman, Mr. Partridge, called upon Mr. Allen, and on talking the subject over, Mr. Allen explained to the foreman that there was no evidence to sustain a prosecution against any of the parties named except Ingersoll and King, and that even in their case it would be difficult to obtain a conviction on the unsupported testimony of Garvey, who was implicated himself in the fraudulent transaction. Mr. Partridge next saw Mr. Phelps, and the latter gentleman fully agreed with the views of his subordinate. There were plenty of indictments already against Tweed, and there was no use in crowding the office with indictments which, in point of law, could not stand. Subsequently, on the 12th of June, the Grand Jury itself reversed its action in the case of A. Oakey Hall and Wilson Small. Mr. Allen prepared an indictment against Ingersoll and King, and it was signed on the 17th of June. It is not true that Tweed's name was in it, and the only names in the indictment as found were those of Ingersoll and King.

The foreman of the jury, Mr. Partridge, is admitted to be a zealous and painstaking man, but not being conversant with the legal bearings of the case, he allowed his zeal to overrun his judgment.

Mr. Taintor, it is said, has an unfriendly feeling toward the District Attorney's office. The officials did not procure indictments in all cases recommended by Mr. Taintor, simply because there was no chance of a conviction. In one case Mr. Taintor wanted to indict a late official of the District Attorney's office for certifying to the correctness of a fraudulent bill. In law no indictment could stand, because it was no part of the official's duty to certify such bills. He did it because the Controller would not pay without having the bill certified. The bill in some respects was fraudulent, and in others there were overcharges in price, but still no prosecution could be sustained against the official, as there was no evidence of a corrupt intent, and there was no obligation on him to sign the bill at all. Mr. Taintor got dissatisfied, and it is alleged that he is the cause of all the trouble respecting the indictment alluded to above.

LAUNCH OF A NEW STEAM-SHIP.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a large concourse of people assembled at the ship-building yard of John Englis & Son, Greenpoint, to witness the launching of the City of New-York, a new steam-ship for the New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship line. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 275 feet; breadth, 37 feet; depth, 27 feet; tonnage, gross, 2,400 tons; Custom-house measurement, 1,800 tons. The engines are now in course of construction by the Quintard Iron-works; the cylinder is to be 56 inches in diameter, the stroke 58 inches, and the horse-power 4,000; the screw is 14½ feet in diameter, with a pitch of 22½ feet. They were designed by George H. Reynolds. The joiners' work of the vessel is being done by John G. Hoffmire. At 2 o'clock the fastenings were cast off, and amid the cheers of the crowd she gracefully glided off into the water. The launch was pronounced to be the most successful ever witnessed at the yard. Messrs. Englis & Son are now building a steamer for Menendez & Co., of Havana, 230 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 11 feet 9 inches depth of hold. She will be launched in October.

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Charles Hoyt was brought up at Essex Market Police Court yesterday charged with obtaining money from butchers, bakers, grocers, and sailmakers under the false pretense that he was steward of the imaginary yacht Resolute, for which he liberally ordered stores, casually borrowing "change" at the same time.....At Essex Market Police Court Louis Martin, seventeen, and Louis Solomon, thirteen years of age, were committed in $1,000 each to answer a charge of stealing $2 from the money drawer of Peter Lundermeth, of No. 168 Suffolk-street....Mary Salmon fell down stairs at her residence, No. 147 Grand-street, yesterday, and sustained serious injuries....Louis Walter, aged nineteen, of No. 30 Greenwich-street, was found in Whitehall-street, yesterday, suffering from a severe attack of cholera morbus, and was cared for at Park Hospital....Sarah Reid, aged twelve, of No. 100 Monroe-street, while at work at No. 18 Dey-street, was caught in the machinery there, and had her left arm badly crushed. She was taken home....Horace Nickerman, aged forty-five, a resident of Massachusetts, was seized with cholera morbus while at No. 507 East Fortieth-street, and was cared for by his friends....An unknown lad was seriously injured yesterday by a stone thrown from a blast at Fifty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue, yesterday. The foreman in charge of the blast was arrested....During a quarrel, at noon yesterday, Thomas Connolly, aged twenty, of No. 355 East Thirty-fourth-street, was shot in the right arm and severely wounded by Edward Roach, of No. 66 Mangin-street. The latter was arrested....John Lenahan, of No. 118 East One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, fell from the rocks at One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, and sustained severe injuries to his head....Patrick Smith, aged fifteen, of No. 124 Leonard-street, while carrying a bottle of acid fell opposite No. 201 Centre-street. The bottle broke, and the boy was terribly burned by the acid....At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Mrs. Alice Cummings, of No. 350 Eighth-avenue, was committed for trial in default of $500 bail by Judge Coulter, on a charge of stealing jewelry and money of the value of $23 from the apartments of Oliver Miller, of the same number....John C. Bailey, a real estate agent, doing business at No. 50 East Fourth-street, was yesterday held in $900 bail by Judge Coulter, at the Yorkville Police Court, on three complaints of assault and battery, preferred by Dr. Sumner A. Mason, of No. 786 Lexington-avenue, his wife, Emma J. Mason, and Joseph C. Mason. The complainants allege that they called at the office of accused to transact some business, when he assaulted and forcibly ejected them all. Mrs. Mason's injuries are represented to be dangerous, she being at the time in a delicate condition....August Hoeft, a young German, was yesterday committed for trial by Judge Coulter, on a charge of stealing a pocket-book containing $20 from the apartments of Mrs. Bridget Coen, at No. 440 Third-avenue. It is alleged that Hoeft stole the money while delivering a basket of groceries to the complainant.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

Isaac Crispell, whose arrest for alleged perjury in the Coughlin bigamy case, was noted yesterday, subsequently went before Justice White, of Hoboken, and charged Mrs. Mary Jane Conroy, Mrs. Willisia Stevens, Bethuel N. Crane, and Louis Heck, with conspiracy to send him to State Prison. Mr. Crane was absent from Hoboken, where he lives, and no attempt was made to arrest Heck, who is in his employ. The warrant was served on Mrs. Conroy, at her house in Jersey City, after dark, Tuesday, with the object, as alleged, of causing her to pass the night in jail. Her counsel, Mr. James Chapman, happened to call while the constable was at the house, and accompanied her to Hoboken, where he furnished the necessary security for her appearance on Monday. No attempt has yet been made to serve warrants on any of the others, except Mrs. Stevens.

BABY FARMING.

Mr. Firz, proprietor of the chemical works at Dutch Kills, Long Island, gave information at the Second Precinct station-house, at Hunter's Point, yesterday, that a child was being starved in a room of one a row of tenement buildings on Jackson-avenue, known as the "Blue Houses." Police Commissioner Davner, Health Officer Dennler, and three policemen proceeded to the designated house, and on ascending to the top floor found in a small closed room, the atmosphere of which was stifling and unbearable, lying on the floor, amid a pile of rags, a child about three years of age, though from its emaciated appearance and helplessness it might readily have been taken for an infant of a few months. It was nearly naked and very emaciated. It was entirely alone, and the occupants of the floor could not be found. It appeared, on inquiry, that the man and wife renting the premises were employed in this City, and came over every morning, leaving the child without food or drink the entire day, and returned at night expecting to find it dead. At first it was supposed to belong to these unnatural people, but subsequently it was ascertained that it was left with them to be raised, they receiving $10 per month for its care (!) from parties in New-York. Dr. Dennler took the child away and intrusted it to the care of a neighbor, ordering necessary and stimulating food, and an officer was left on the premises to arrest the inhuman couple on their return.

CRICKET.

ST. GEORGE'S VS. MANHATTAN—THE LATTER VICTORIOUS.

A cricket match was played yesterday at Hoboken between the St. George's and Manhattan Clubs. The Manhattans won the toss and sent the St. George's to the bat. The batting on both sides was good, but the fielding of the St. George's was rather poor. In the second innings of the St. George's, Jones scored twenty-seven runs, composed of one six, seven twos, and seven ones. Bowman played well for thirteen, Cashman for eight, and Smith for sixteen. Seven o'clock, the hour for drawing stumps, having arrived, the Manhattans could not commence their second innings. The match was decided in favor of the Manhattan Club on the first innings. The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE'S.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Cashman, b. Kersley	6	c. Hosford, b. Byron	8
Smith, W., c. McDougal, b. Ronaldson	8	b. McDougal	16
Jones, b. Kersley	6	b. McDougal	27
Lemon, b. Kersley	14	b. Kersley	1
Bowman, c. Lloyd, b. Ronaldson	14	c. Ronaldson, b. McDougal	13
Moeran, c. Jackson, b. Kersley	5	c. Cammel, b. Ronaldson	2
Sleigh, c. and b. Kersley	12	run out	1
Talbot, c. Hosford, b. Kersley	1	c. McDougal, b. Ronaldson	2
Byre, J., b. Byron	0	not out	0
Smith, J., not out	2	run out	0
Hartman, absent	0	b. Ronaldson	0
Leg-byes 3	3	Byes 3, wides 1	4
Total	71	Total	75

RUNS SCORED AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

Innings.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
First	7	17	31	51	51	67	69	69	71	..—71
Second	1	3	4	7	12	46	49	68	75	75—75

MANHATTAN.

First Innings.	
Hosford, b. Cashman	10
Cammell, b. Jones	13
Ronaldson, c. Sleigh, b. Jones	3
Kersley, c. Jones, b. Cashman	14
Byron, b. Cashman	4
Jackson, b. Smith	12
Keiller, l. b. w., b. Jones	0
McDougal, b. Jones	0
Tucker, c. and b. Smith	1
Lloyd, b. Jones	6
O'Lonergan, not out	0
Byes 13, leg byes 4	17
Total	80

RUNS SCORED AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

Innings.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
First	27	31	50	53	57	60	60	69	78	80—80

Umpires—Messrs. Boyd and Irving.

A match will be played on the Hoboken Grounds next week between the second elevens of the St. George's and Manhattan Clubs.

PERSONAL.

Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana; Col. J. M. Williams, of Salem; Hon. W. D. Murphy, of Albany; W. S. Hayes, of Louisville; Gen. George A. Sheridan, of New-Orleans; Major Edgar Siley, of Louisiana; and Randolph Rogers, the sculptor, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. E. P. Ross, of Auburn; Hon. J. Wiley Edmonds, of Boston; and Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prof. Pearce, of Philadelphia, and Major Judson Post, of the United States Navy, are at Barnum's Hotel.

Judge S. B. Moore, of Wilkesbarre, and Dr. Johnston, of Paris, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. F. S. McCartin, of the United States Army, and Dr. W. R. Copehart, of North Carolina, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. W. V. McMahon, of Texas, and Hon. T. Houston, of Oswego, are at the Union-square Hotel.

Hon. A. White, of Alabama, and Hon. Henry Buist, of South Carolina, are at the Coleman House.

Judge W. C. Sparks, of Indiana, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Col. W. D. Wilkins, of the United States Army; Hon. Francis Clatworthy, of the City of Mexico, and J. S. Thrasher, of the Galveston *News*, are at the Sturtevant House.

THE LATE STORM IN WESTCHESTER.

The thunder-storm on Tuesday afternoon was very severe in the lower part of Westchester County. Its effect in the town of Morrisania proved fatal to one person and destructive to property. Charles Devlin, employed on the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad, while seeking shelter from the storm, about 4 o'clock, was struck and instantly killed by lightning. A lad by the name of Rothchild, about thirteen years old, while sitting at the supper table at his residence, corner of First-street and Washington-avenue, Morrisania, was struck by lightning and knocked senseless out of his chair. Three young men, while in the vicinity of Christ's Park, North New-York, were struck and badly injured by lightning. An unoccupied dwelling at the corner of First-street and Washington-avenue, Morrisania, was struck by lightning and the siding torn off. Several cows, while taking shelter under trees near Tremont, were killed by lightning.

THE MUSICAL FUND SOCIETY.

The Musical Fund Society, in its annual report, just issued, shows that the society at present numbers 272 members, including eleven honorary members, composed of the following: Mme. Alboni, Signor Arditi, M. Jules Benedict, Chas. G. Christman, Mme. Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt, Dr. Thomas P. Griffin, R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., Signor Mario, M. Mengis, Signor Susini, and Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble. The receipts of the society during the past year amounted to $4,904 96; the expenses were $4,755 54, leaving a balance of $149 42; $1,572 27 were expended in aid of the widows and orphans of deceased members—twenty-one widows and thirteen children. The assets of the society amount to $26,158 57.

A QUIET CITIZEN.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* notices that a disagreeable character has just been taken into custody in Asia Minor: "The Smyrna correspondent of the *Levant Herald* reports the capture of Deli Mustapha, (mad Mustapha,) a sanguinary freebooter, who frequented the neighborhood of Nymphio, where he has for many years resided undisturbed by the authorities on account of his reputed insanity, madmen being invested with a special sanctity in the eyes of Mohammedans. From the tales related of the 'mad robber,' he must have been a terrible nuisance to the neighborhood, and it is not surprising that his capture should be regarded with satisfaction. Upward of a hundred persons are said to have been murdered by this interesting creature. The house where he lived was carefully avoided in the daytime, and after nightfall none dared to approach it, for it was during the night that Mustapha used to prowl forth and perpetrate his atrocities. Several Governors have attempted to rid the country of the scourge by sending troops to capture him, but the superstitious terror attached to his name enabled him to set all armed force at defiance. Sureya Pasha, however, lately resolved to secure him, and about three weeks ago dispatched a body of troops under command of a resolute officer, with orders to take Mustapha dead or alive. Anticipating a desperate resistance, the troops carefully surrounded his house, gradually drawing closer until Mustapha, who had not at first perceived the manœuvre, was caught as in a net. Perceiving the situation, he mockingly defied the soldiers, and on the latter attempting to set fire to his dwelling he became furious. Rushing forth from his doorway, yataghan in hand, he dashed into the midst of his assailants, wounding several of them, until he was felled to the ground by the butt-end of a pistol. He was then bound and dragged to the nearest station on the Cassaba Railway, whence he was conveyed safely to Smyrna, where crowds flocked to see him, as, loaded with irons, he was conducted to the dungeons of Djezair Khan. It is believed that he will be decapitated, which, assuming the stories told of him to be correct, will not be a more severe penalty than he has a right to expect."

A FATAL FIRE.

A fatal fire, supposed to have been occasioned by an explosion of gas, occurred on the night of July 14, at about 11 o'clock, at a linen-drapery establishment, known as "Au Grand Monge," in the Rues Monge and Mouffetard, in Paris. The nature of the goods on the premises caused the flames to extend with extraordinary rapidity, and within half an hour the whole place was one vast conflagration. Assistance was promptly rendered, but despite the efforts of the firemen and a plentiful supply of water from the Bievre, the whole interior of the building was burnt out, and great efforts had to be made to prevent the fire from extending to the neighboring houses. Unfortunately, three of the shopmen who slept on the premises were unable to escape, and their bodies were afterward found completely carbonized. Another fatality also occurred, as a M. Gauthier, Professor at the College Rollin, who lived in the house, in attempting to go up to the fourth floor to get his money and valuables, got surrounded by the fire and smoke, and finding that his retreat was cut off, jumped out of one of the windows and was killed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Cunard steam-ship Java, which left Liverpool on July 19 and Queenstown on July 20, reached this port yesterday, with mail advices later by two days than those previously at hand.

A meeting of the Cotton Exchange was held yesterday to take some action in regard to inflicting penalties for fictitious sales. The amendments proposed were defeated, the resolution being lost.

During the repairs now in progress the boats of the James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street ferries will use one and the same slip on the Hunter's Point side. The quarter time boats connect with trains.

Mr. John M. Bixby did not say before the Tax Committee that he could not raise $50,000 on the mortgage of his house. He said he doubted if he could mortgage his house for that sum, if he wished.

A seizure of $1,000 worth of human hair and laces was made by Deputy Sheriff McDonald, in Hoboken, yesterday. He reported the case to the Custom-house authorities, and the goods were conveyed to the Seizure Department and appraised.

The Aldermanic committee appointed to investigate the claim of West & McKay to the stand in Clinton Market now occupied by Noah Sexton, met, yesterday, in the City Hall, and heard additional testimony. No new facts were elicited.

Mr. James Cowlson, of the *Herald*, whose unfortunate death by drowning was chronicled in THE TIMES, was buried yesterday in Green-Wood. Rev. James B. E. Kenny officiated at the funeral services, at his residence, No. 12 Union-square, and a large number of mourning friends assisted.

The American Institute of the City of New York will hold its forty-second exhibition this Fall, opening on the 10th day of September next, and continuing until the 15th day of November. Special effort is being made to have the leading industrial operations carried on upon the premises.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: From arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent and interest, $21,963 52; assessments for street openings and improvements, and interest, $2,919 18; market rents and fees and permits, $2,641 75; water rents and penalties, $34,437 67; licenses and fines, $93 50—total, $62,055 62.

Capt. McCullagh, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on Tuesday night made a raid on a "panel" house in Sixth-avenue, in which a flourishing business had been carried on. The occupants of the house were not found on the premises, but the articles of furniture used in the nefarious business were seized and destroyed by the police.

Henry Frund, who was arrested some days ago on a charge of presenting a fraudulent bail-bond in the case of a liquor-dealer charged with refusing to pay special tax, was yesterday discharged by United States Commissioner Shields, at the request of District Attorney Bliss, there not being sufficient evidence to warrant his being brought to trial.

The stockholders of the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company held a meeting at No. 187 Greenwich-street yesterday, and voted to increase the capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, the additional capital to be used in building two new ships for the line. Contracts for building one of the steamers have already been made with John Roach & Co.

The funeral services of the late Benjamin J. Cahoone, Pay Director United States Navy, were held, yesterday morning, in the Church of the Annunciation. Rev. Dr. Seabury officiated. The remains were encased in a rose-wood casket covered by the American flag, and the dead officer's sword and belt were laid upon it. A detachment of marines from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, under the command of Lieut. Harrington, escorted the remains to Green-Wood Cemetery.

Medical practitioners residing in Harlem complain of the operations of a young man who invariably calls while they are out and induces the servants to allow him to "wait for the doctor" in the office. Being left alone, this enterprising young man helps himself to anything of value that may be within his reach. Dr. J. Neil, of No. 2,030 Third-avenue, lost a microscope valued at $75 in this way, and several other physicians bewail the loss of cases of surgical instruments and other valuable property.

BROOKLYN.

Woodbine Lodge of Odd Fellows enjoyed their second annual picnic at Oriental Grove, on Tuesday, and returned to Brooklyn in time for supper, after a very pleasant excursion, in spite of the weather.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday afternoon, at the ship-yard of Laurence & Foulk, foot of Noble-street, Greenpoint. Thomas Garvey was lowering a small-boat, when the "crab" fell on him, killing him instantly.

The hearing of the argument on the petitions of Messrs. Allen and Benedict to declare the Trust Company bankrupt was set down for yesterday, but at the request of defendant's counsel, and by consent of both sides, the hearing was postponed for one week.

The Police Commissioners issued a general order yesterday directing each captain to keep a roster of all special officers residing within his precinct, and to require each special to report at the station-house, once in each week, the duty performed by them in that period.

Edward Valentine, the three-card monte player of Coney Island, was arrested yesterday and held in $1,000 bail to appear a week hence for examination. The complainant is Thaddeus Farrington, of No. 79 Bridge-street, who lost his watch and $10 to Valentine at Coney Island on Sunday last.

Yesterday morning, the body of an unknown man was taken from the water at the foot of South Ninth-street, Williamsburg, and conveyed to Parker's Morgue for identification. The deceased appeared over sixty years of age. He was dressed in a well-worn suit of black, and had $161 in his pockets when found.

The safe in the dental depot of Johnston Brothers, No. 340 Fulton-street, was robbed a few nights since of a quantity of gold-plate and dentists' materials, worth over $300. Yesterday, Edward Bird, thirty-two years of age, was arrested on suspicion, and on being searched at the First Precinct Station-house the missing property was found in his possession.

The Brooklyn mortality report for last week shows a considerable increase in the death rate, in comparison with last year. During the week there were 399 deaths, being twenty-two more than the previous week, and 169 more than the corresponding week of last year. The number includes 290 children under five years of age, 150 of whom died of cholera infantum.

The forty-two children of the Sheltering Arms Nursery, with twelve nurses and a "care-taker," go out to-day in charge of the matron, Mrs. Christian, for their third fresh-air picnic to Prospect Park. It is quite an undertaking, from the very tender years, or rather months, of the majority of the little people. Their liberal friends have already enabled them to visit Canarsie and the Park this season.

LONG ISLAND.

James Bart, a boarder at Northville, while walking along the Sound shore at the above place, yesterday, was hit on the head by a stone thrown from the cliff by some unknown person, and fatally injured.

A blue shark, weighing upward of 400 pounds, was stranded on the beach a few miles east of Rockaway Inlet on Tuesday last. The fish was secured by a fishing party, and afterward sold for its oil to a German manufacturer.

Officer Condren, of Long Island City, was severely handled while attempting to arrest a crazy woman, yesterday morning. The Police Surgeon dressed his wounds. The maniac was taken in charge by Officer Fantry, and arraigned before the Recorder at Astoria.

Mrs. Mary Conrad, wife of Harrison Conrad, a wealthy farmer, residing at Hopewell, eloped on Tuesday evening with her husband's coachman (a colored man), named Halsey. Conrad had, for some time past, suspected an intimacy between the two. She took with her a part of the household goods and her three children.

Benjamin Lawrence (colored) was arrested in Jamaica, on Tuesday evening, on the charge of committing a burglary at the residence of Mr. Carrington, East Jamaica, and stealing jewelry and clothing to a considerable amount. On searching the prisoner's residence a portion of the stolen property was found, and a number of pawn-tickets for others of the articles which he had pawned.

The residents of Bay Side, on the North Shore, have been much annoyed of late by the depredations of marauding soldiers from Willett's Point. The most recent instance occurred on Tuesday night, when the premises of Mr. Frame, residing on the principal street, were entered, and a number of articles of value stolen. Officer James W. Smith, suspecting that a soldier was the thief, started toward Willett's Point, and on the way, at a place known as Con. Reade's, found that a soldier had left a number of articles, including ham and provisions stolen from Mr. Frame's cellar, with a number of postage stamps, napkin-rings, with marks, &c. Officer Smith then proceeded to Willett's Point, where he found his man in the guard-house awaiting examination for exceeding his time of absence. He was arrested and taken to Flushing, where he awaits examination.

STATEN ISLAND.

The village Aldermen of New-Brighton have instructed the village Collector, Mr. John A. Hayes, to sell by auction all property in the village upon which the taxes remain unpaid. The board has adjourned sine die.

The thunder-storm of Tuesday was the most violent that has visited Staten Island for a long time. The lightning struck in several places, doing considerable damage. Mr. James Graham, a sash and blind manufacturer at Tottenville, was driving his horse to wagon on the road at that place, having two sons in the wagon with him, when the horse was struck and instantly killed, himself and boys escaping unhurt.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Eastern Star Association of Mount Vernon, and the colored citizens of Westchester County, will give a picnic in the woods near Rye Neck, to-morrow, to celebrate the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment and the abolition of slavery by Great Britain.

In the case of Peter Terrill, recently arrested on a charge of having murdered Gilbert H. Robinson, of Rye Neck, in the month of April, 1869, the Grand Jury of Westchester County on Tuesday evening found a true bill of indictment, and it is expected that his trial will take place at the September term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

NEW-JERSEY.

Taxes to the amount of $39,733 55 were collected in Jersey City last week.

Four laborers were prostrated by the heat, Tuesday afternoon, at the Bayonne coal docks.

A Morris and Essex coal-train was thrown from the track at Port Oram yesterday. Travel was delayed about two hours.

Peter Kelly was committed for trial, in Jersey City, yesterday, charged with robbing the money drawer of P. Teason's saloon, No. 45 Coles-street, of $4 21.

Several tanks at the Weehawken Oil-works were set fire to by the lightning Tuesday afternoon, but the flames were extinguished before any damage was done.

A drunken man, named Patrick Flynn, living in Newark, set his clothes on fire early yesterday morning, and nearly burned to death before the flames could be extinguished.

John Fichtel, of No. 379 Bleecker-street, New-York, was run over by a Midland train, at West End, Jersey City, yesterday morning, and seriously injured. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Mr. A. R. E. Falck has been missing from Newark for some time, and some clothing taken from the body of a man found drowned at Bay Ridge, Long Island, has been identified as having been worn by him.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of W. H. C. Donaldson, Government detective, for perjury, in causing the arrest of Jacob Schwartz and Samuel Moses for smuggling, they having been acquitted.

The house of Mr. George W. Trembley, at Bergen Point, was struck by lightning Tuesday afternoon, and Mr. and Mrs. Trembley and three children were rendered insensible by the shock. They subsequently recovered.

Frederick Morris and Thomas Brown, the youths who absconded with $2,000 belonging to the City Bank, of Jersey City, about two months ago, have been brought home. They were found in California. Another of the party, named Thomas, a cousin of Brown, was left in Colorado.

A son of Mr. Austin Reed, of Jersey City, took his father's horse from the stable Tuesday afternoon and traded the animal for another. Yesterday Mr. Reed found his horse in Hoboken and endeavored to reclaim it, but possession was refused. He will bring suit in turn to recover. What became of the horse young Reed acquired by the trade does not appear.

ANOTHER ALLIGATOR STORY.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* admits that the following story, which it tells of an alligator which inhabited a large pond, called the Goose Pond, near Lomax, on the line of the South and North Alabama Railroad, is "rather singular," but asserts that it is "well authenticated." It runs in this wise: "A gentleman was going to the saw-mill, with one or more logs drawn by oxen, when he was attacked en route by one of the many alligators which it seems inhabit that curious spot. The gentleman, who was a plucky fellow, showed fight, and, as an earnest of his hostile purpose, threw a pole-ax at his alligatorship, which the latter swallowed, and then as an earnest of what *he* proposed to do, made for his assailant, who, fearing that he might follow the ax if he remained, fled for dear life. The alligator then attacked the oxen, and had succeeded in killing one when the gentleman, having secured reinforcements, returned to the assault. An immediate attack ensued, which resulted, after much effort, in the death of the brute. It measured seven feet in length, and was regarded as a fearful object even in death."

THE HEALTH OF PENSACOLA.

The Savannah (Ga.) *News & Advertiser's* story of "a malignant fever that is desolating Pensacola, Fla.," was evidently founded upon a hasty reading of a paragraph in a recent issue of the Pensacola *Express*, in which was quoted an extract from a letter written fifty years ago, the object being to show that the yellow fever was then much more fatal there than now. At present the health of the city is asserted to be uncommonly good. Indeed, the *Express*, in the same issue, (July 19,) says: "Pensacola for the past three or four years has been particularly favored in regard to its general health. Last year, while neighboring cities felt the visitation of disease, Pensacola escaped, and this year, so far, the same may be said of it."

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Per steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.—Mrs. F. Wall, R. Lynch, William King, William King, Jr., R. J. Turnbull, J. F. Rivadulla, J. M. Gengoiles, H. McLeod, R. D. Huntingdon, Mrs. R. D. Huntingdon, W. V. Snyder, Mrs. W. V. Snyder, Chief Justice Doyle, Mrs. Doyle, Miss Doyle, E. B. White, T. Burwell, Mrs. Bronson, G. Bronson, R. W. Haynes, Gen. J. S. Schultz, J. F. Harrison, John Newell, Miss Morrison, Miss Kent, S. L. Kent, O. H. Shepard, J. N. Platt, H. Mummenickhuysen, Col. F. W. Sterry, Leonard Lewisohn, Thaddeus Hyatt, F. DeBillier, Mr. Barrett, J. M. Thorburn, Albert Cox, Miss Clara M. Thorburn, Miss M. A. Dalrymple, Mrs. Thorburn, Miss Rea, Miss Etta Salisbury, O. A. Skilton, Charles Marsh, H. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Phelps, J. Kremelberg, William Renshaw, Jr., W. Renshaw, wife, and son, W. H. Bridgman, Col. and Mrs. C. H. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Aldrich and child, Miss W. Phillips, Miss M. E. Heffer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Weston and infant, R. C. Hooper, George Baty Blake and servant, Miss E. C. Blake, Miss A. S. Blake, Miss Hallet and maid, Jaques Hartog, B. Cottrell, M. M. Cooke, William Robb, Joseph Abeille, J. M. Whiting, R. B. Bradford, F. F. Edson, Major W. A. Glappole, C. S. Dodson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson, child, infant, and a Chinese servant, E. A. O'Brien, George Bray, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Crofts, H. Christel, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brega, Miss Brega, Wm. Clark, J. A. Post.

Per steam-ship Olympia, for Glasgow.—Ernest Beerbohm, David Heylman, Rev. Jas. Brown, Robert F. Urquhart, Nicholas Inglis, Mrs. Jeannie Inglis, Master G. Inglis, Miss E. Inglis, John Gooch, Robert Wilson, Miss Lovering, Anna McManus, Miss Brown, Miss Margery McCraw, Miss Campbell, Miss Florence Smith, Miss Belle Urquhart, Wm. Fisher and lady, Rev. John M. R. McKee, Wm. Lowery, Mrs. Maria Lowery, Mrs. Sarah A. Smith.

Per steam-ship Nevada, for Liverpool.—W. J. Swift, J. B. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Crosby, Miss Crosby, Miss Maggie and Miss Lizzie Crosby, Henry A. and Edward F. Crosby, E. B. Weare, Miss Fanny Bennett, Mrs. M. L. Underhill, Miss H. L. Underhill, Edward and William Bridge, Miss Julia Bridge, Mrs. Hall, Mr. Macey, B. Pontriemely, L. J. Bulleboye, F. S. Solon, Mr. Lawrence, Mrs. Simms.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Cattle—Receipts 2,000 head, which with those left over from previous receipts, made about 6,000 head on sale; market dull; nearly nominal; buyers holding off; the best sale was a lot of extra Steers, to city butchers, at $6 15; a few Stockers sold at $3 40@$4; butcher's Cows, $4@$6. Shipments, 3,000 head. Live Hogs active and higher; receipts, 12,000 head; sales at $4 40@$4 65 for heavy; $4 75@$5 for Yorkers. Shipments, 7,500. Sheep steady and unchanged; receipts, 790 head.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, July 30.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 38c. Resin steady at $2 50 for Strained; $2 55 for No. 2; $2 70 for Low No. 1, and $2 90 for Extra No. 1. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard, and $3 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $3 55.

HAVANA EXCHANGE.

HAVANA, July 30.—Exchange quiet; closed firmer, but not quotably higher; on United States, 60 days Currency, 29@30 premium; Short Sight, 31@32 premium; on London, 63@65 premium; on Paris, 45@46 premium; Spanish Gold, 50½@51 premium.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool—Mr. White and lady, Miss White, Mrs. W. W. Kennedy, Miss McMurray, A. D. Rapell, Mr. Morieges, J. L. North and lady, Mr. Offala, Jr., S. Ashmore, J. E. Raymond and lady, Master Raymond, G. Barron, H. Milwar, D. C. Counselman, J. S. Fenton and lady, J. S. Fenton, Jr., Miss F. Fenton, J. W. Keep, A. C. Woodworth, Mrs. Honeyard, Mr. Hursch and 2 sons, C. Hall, H. Maltby, lady, and son, Miss E. Francklyn, E. B. Swearinger, C. J. Trowbridge, A. St. Maur, G. W. Taylor, Major Bryce and lady, S. S. Bryce, C. C. Bryce, H. Russell, Mr. Woodthrope, J. Grose and lady, R. M. Meyers, Miss E. French, B. Knower and lady, J. Simpson, R. T. Crane, Miss Crane, J. Morley, L. Claude, J. Leech, Mr. Paterson and lady, A. Lackie, A. Kem, T. B. Brooks, J. Davis, E. Bourquin, H. C. Flesch, A. Dumas, J. B. Hall, Mr. Kurshudt, Mr. Runniman, Mr. Walker, G. W. Sutton, H. C. Southworth, C. Johnson, O. Crease and lady, J. W. Leembuggin, C. de Groot, H. M. Steele and lady, Mr. Chamberlin and lady, B. Ulman, T. G. Conway, J. Conway, J. V. Carpenter, D. Mahoney, Mr. Caldwell and lady, J. Caldwell, H. A. Hine, G. Glackmeyer, C. T. Boat and lady, J. B. McLean, H. S. Hyde, Commodore McVickar, G. H. Redmond, R. Redmond, J. Levi, F. Caltwortley.

In steam-ship Virginia, from Glasgow.—John Thompson, Annie Cameron, Alice Cameron, Ewan G. Cameron, Alex. P. G. Cameron, Sarah S. Ferry, Wm. T. L. Mack, Margaret Stirling, Mary McLay Stirling, H. McLay, Wm. Burnie, Josiah Merrow, Joseph Simsohn, Robert Wilson, James Marshall and wife, James Cochrane Cuthbert, Alexander McGregor, Isabella Watts, J. Gomperts, John Jones, John Govan, Mrs. Govan, John Govan, Jr., Alexander Govan, David Govan, Grasie Govan, Walter Govan, Peter Govan, Adolf Sawyer, A. H. Wright, Joseph Bamford.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—Miss S. J. Hunt, Miss M. Gaffney, E. McIntire and wife, Mr. McDonough, Miss McDonough, J. Helpin, W. O. Bryan, Mr. Edwards, G. W. Hetchell, Miss Constantine, Miss Cowden, T. B. Thompson, M. McCabe, D. P. Baldwin, J. H. Hunt, W. E. Hendricks, J. W. [illegible], J. A. Abell, G. Knowlton, wife, and child, Mrs. [illegible], P. Willink, Lieut. H. C. [illegible], E. S. Gould, J. Kelly, wife, and [illegible] children, W. McIntire, R. B. Armstrong, J. Learey, W. Wheeler, J. S. Merrill, W. Hickley.

In steam-ship Manhattan, from Liverpool.—Mr. [illegible], Mr. McHab, Rev. A. McKelvy and family, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Rhodes and child, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Stevens and lady, Mr. Haycutter, Mr. Payne, Mr. Fairbairn, Mr. Thorpe, Mr. Birner, Mr. Johnson and lady.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
IMPORTED AND AMERICAN WATCHES.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:55 | Sun sets......7:17 | Moon sets..10:38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:42 | Gov. Island..12:31 | Hell Gate....1:53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 30.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Hus, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; City of Galveston, Evans, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Metropolis, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Biddle, Alexander, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Ships Semiramis, Gerrish, Genoa and Leghorn, [illegible] & Bickens; Ventura, Theobald, [illegible] Burgess.

Barks Jeanie, (Br.,) Hines, Montevideo, W. H. B. Hughes; Gaetana, Caruso, Genoa, J. [illegible] & Son; Lady Agnes, (Br.,) [illegible] & Co.; Antonia, (Ital.,) Calfrea, [illegible] vich & Co.; May Edward, (Br.,) [illegible] S. L. Merchant & Co.

Brigs Alpha, (Br.,) [illegible], Port [illegible], Miller & Houghton; Margaretha [illegible], (Ger.,) [illegible] Funch, Edye & Co.; [illegible] Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; [illegible] (Ger.,) [illegible] sig, C. Tobias & Co.; Wesley & [illegible], (Br.,) [illegible] London, Jas. E. Whitney & Co.; Adele, (Br.,) [illegible] St. Johns, N. F., Haso, Hooper, Galveston, E. M. Stackpole.

Schrs. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., [illegible] Mills; S. A. Paine, Martine, St. Pierre, Mart. [illegible] berg; Adriano, (Span.,) Padron, Santa Cruz, W. W. De Forest & Co.; Israel Snow, Hatch, St. Pierre, Mart. [illegible] Vatable & Son; Sarita, (Br.,) Brown, Truxillo, Leaycraft & Co.; M. R. W., (Br.,) Williams, Elizabethport, Jed Frye & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Manhattan, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool July 16, via Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 234 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Virginia, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow 18th July, via Larne 19th, with mdse. and 78 passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah July 26, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool July 19, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship [illegible], (Br.,) Duder, Cardiff June 28, via Sydney, C. B., 5 ds., with coal to C. H. Swain & Son.

Ship Red Gauntlet, (Br.,) Swan, Calcutta and Sand Heads March 28, with linseed to J. D. Wood.

Ship John Bryant, Baker, Hamilton 143 ds., with logwood to Geo. Hewes & Co.

Bark John Boulton, (Br.,) Lindsay, La Guayra and Porto Cabello 13 ds., with coffee and skins to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Bark Maria Christina, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Sligo 38 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark E. M. Dowell, Greenough, Boston 8 ds., in ballast to E. M. Stackpole.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Martinique 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Antonietta, (Ital.,) Porzio, Marseilles 57 ds., with mdse. to order.

Schr. Mary Rankin, Tyler, Charleston 8 ds., with railroad ties to Squires, Thornton & Co.

Schr. Annie Lewis, Dayler, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport.

Schr. Cornelia, Baker, Hartford.

Schr. Boston, Vickerson, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. Samuel Sharp, Webb, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Z. L. Adams, Robbins, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Pioneer, Hewitt, New-London.

Schr. Mercer, Waston, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. Means, Moss, Portland, (Me.,) 6 ds., with lumber to Cole & Benson.

Schr. Russell, Dave Russell, Other, Portland.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlin, Boyles, Somerset.

Schr. J. W. Maitland, Lowery, Jacksonville, 8 ds., with lumber to Eppinger & Russell—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. Lugana, Dow, St. George, N. B., 5 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Brig Robert Mowe, of New-Haven, Abbott, Barbadoes 15 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W., clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Nevada, Liverpool; Ismailia, London; Olympia, Glasgow; Russia, Liverpool; City of Galveston, New-Orleans; Koln, Bremen; Georgia, Charleston, S. C.; Metropolis, Wilmington, N. C.; bark Billy Simpson, (Br.,) Curry, Constantinople, H. J. De Wolfe & Co.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, July 30.—Arr. steamer Seminole, from Savannah, and bark Don Jenko, from Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 30.—Arr. steam-ship Sea Gull, from Baltimore.

Sld. steam-ship South Carolina, for New-York.

HAVANA, July 30.—Arr. steamers Morro Castle and Cleopatra, from New-York, the former this morning and the latter this afternoon.

Also arr. bark G. W. Rosevelt, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 30.—Passed in, for Baltimore, barks Northwood, from San Andreas; Caroline Gray, from the West Indies.

LEWES, Del., July 30.—The schrs. E. Hickerson, from Boston for Alexandria, and Delhi, from Boston for Jacksonville, have arrived at this port.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 30.—The steamer Berwick has arrived from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 30.—Arr. steam-ships San Jacinto and Huntsville, from New-York.

SPOKEN, &c.

By ship Red Gauntlet, May 23, lat. 32 35, lon. [illegible] E., spoke bark Lurbertana, (Br.,) from Cochin, for Liverpool.

By ship Red Gauntlet, June 7, lat. [illegible], lon. 29 18 W., spoke ship Highlander, from San Francisco, for Liverpool.

By steam-ship Java, July 28, lat. [illegible], passed American ship Richard III., from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

July 29, lat. 40 34, lon. 70 05, brig Kremlin, from Cienfuegos for Boston.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

MOVILLE, July 30.—The Anchor line steam-ship Caledonia, Capt. Ovenstone, from New-York July 18, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

The Allan line steam-ship Corinthian, Capt. Scott, from Montreal July 18, for Glasgow, has also arr. here.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 30.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Deutschland, Capt. Ludewigs, from New-York July 19, for Bremen, arr. here this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, July 30.—The National line steam-ship Egypt, Capt. Grogan, from New-York July 19, for Liverpool, arr. here this morning.

JUST RECEIVED,
LARGE FANS.
STYLES FOR
EVENING,
TRAVELING,
AND FOR WATERING-PLACES,
WITH CHATELAINES TO MATCH.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,
The Great Blood Purifier.
FOR THE CURE OF ALL
CHRONIC DISEASES, SCROFULA, ULCERS,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, ERYSIPELAS,
KIDNEY, BLADDER, AND LIVER
COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA,
AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT;
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
RESTORING HEALTH AND VIGOR;
CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION
SECURED TO ALL.
Sold by druggists. Price $1 per bottle.
DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, headache, constipation, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, bilious fever, inflammation of the bowels, piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists.
DR. RADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST.

KINGSFORD'S
Oswego Corn Starch,
IN SEASONS OF CHOLERA OR ANY PREVAILING EPIDEMIC,
IS A MOST HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF DIET.
It is made from the most delicate part of INDIAN CORN, and is PERFECTLY PURE. It is easy of digestion, and a delicious and most nutritious SUMMER FOOD.
For 40 years it has stood unrivaled for purity and perfection.
Get none but the ORIGINAL PREPARATION with T. KINGSFORD & SON'S name on each package.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

CHOLERA
IS APPROACHING US. BE PREPARED WITH A SAFE-GUARD.
During the last terrible visitation in England, the preventive treatment of Dr. Geo. Johnson (now the Senior Physician of the great King's College Hospital, in London,) was universally adopted by the Faculty. Every family should have this prescription in the house. It can be prepared quickly by any respectable druggist when wanted. Do not apply to the notorious quacks who advertise in the public papers, or imperil your health with their remedies that profess to cure everything. COMMON SENSE SHOULD PREVAIL.
Dr. BOYCE will mail this well-tried prescription to any address, on receipt of a fee of one dollar, No. 24 BROAD-ST., New-York, Room No. 16.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured, without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.